The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,725—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

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24, Lime Street, London.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 360	Rs. 235	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,283	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	......	2,706	350	21st July 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 25, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

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Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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D DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at to be learned on application.

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of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rat

S, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

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OUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at rvice.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 27th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 2nd July (noon), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 29th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 1st July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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WANTED

A HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, stroke about 18", fitted with gun metal direct acting Pumps, for a Watson's Cotton Press.

A. JOHN & CO.

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Also an Inspector to assist the Superintendent, salary Rs. 150 per mensem and T. A. according to the same Code. Previous experience in the working of a Forest necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply
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N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

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BLUE......One Star.
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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.

Specially Prepared before export by Messrs. SUTTON'S Special Drying Process—the only method of guarding against DETERIORATION and insuring successful GERMINATION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tin of Flower Seeds containing 12 varieties	5 8	6 2
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Packed in Air-tight Tin Cases.

Also a large Stock of Seeds in Smaller Quantities.

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THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMERS' OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.

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From Customers' Own Plates.
100 Gentlemen's Cards and Printing, Rs. 2.
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HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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FERRINTOSH is LIKED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ASKED FOR by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is DEMANDED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ACKNOWLEDGED by everybody
TO BE THE ONLY WHISKY WORTH DRINKING.

Rs. 27 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

A Tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 20 packets	Rs.	5 0
" " " " " 40 "	"	10 8
" " " " " 60 "	"	22 0
" Flower " " " 16 "	"	5 0
" " " " " 22 "	"	7 8
" " " " " 30 "	"	10 8

LOOSE SEEDS.—All the leading varieties for the season BOTH FLOWER and VEGETABLE at only 4 annas each packet.

DAHLIA BULBS, 16 different sorts from France, grand collection.

CALADIUM BULBS, 50 splendid sorts.

LAWN MOWERS! LAWN MOWERS!!

The Patent Excelsior American is the lightest and the best with all the latest improvements.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.

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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.

A LARGE SELECTION OF WATERPROOFS, UMBRELLAS, CARRIAGE RUGS, AND APRONS.

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FOLDERS OR PINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

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	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

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Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

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Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case......Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon...... " 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon...... " 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames...... " 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18
Dr. Menist's Pebble	" 8
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Ordinary Glass	" 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,025

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
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HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETOR

McDOWELL AND
MADRAS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 7th July, 1896, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1895.

II. To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of Committee of the Association for the year 1896, in accordance with Rules V and VI.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 27th June, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to BAI PARVATI, wife of KHAKUBHAI PERSHOY. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, in 2, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chamarvada First Row or Israel Mohola Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1164 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1814, new Nos. 5744 and 5745, old Survey Nos. [illegible], and 1-[illegible], and new Survey Nos. 2882 and 2883, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 18-25 and 28, and now under Ward No. 1743, and Street Nos. 26-28, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the aforesaid Chamarvada First Row or Israel Mohola Cross Lane, on the West by the property of Akoji Dawoodji Subedar Major, on the North by the house formerly of Khoja Fazal Bala, but now alleged to be of Khalfan Ratansi, and on the South by the house formerly of Rayatbai, widow of Haskel Daniel, and now alleged to be of Khoja Nanji Sajan, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Noor Mahomed Joosub.

MULJEE AND RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1894

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.

£4,014,952 Sterling.

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Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no liability.
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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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[illegible]DIES
[illegible] for their Purity
[illegible]

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WE are HANDING OVER the BOMBAY AGENCY of the above Company to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. on the 30th instant.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.

WE have been APPOINTED CHIEF AGENTS, Bombay, of the above Company from the 1st July, 1896, and shall conduct the BUSINESS of this AGENCY from that date.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our notice that the practice is sometimes followed of enclosing in Wooden Cases which have been used for the Import into India of various Brands of American Oil imported by us and which cases consequently bear such Brands Tins filled with Oils not of those brands nor imported by us but imported from Russia. All intending purchasers of our American Oils are hereby warned to see that one of our BRANDS appears not only on the Wooden Case but also on the Tins.

All dealers in Kerosine Oil are hereby warned against using any wooden cases having on them any of our Brands but containing oil not imported by us in such a way as may cause it to be believed that the contents of such cases are our manufacture or merchandize and also against selling or having in their possession for sale or exposing for sale or any purpose of Trade or Manufacture any oil not of our importing enclosed in any such wooden cases in such a way as aforesaid, and that should they disregard this warning they are liable to be prosecuted for using a false Trade Mark and for other offences under Sections 482, 485 and 486 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India, and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II, with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order. Volume I, which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lore. October—December, 1894.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	,,	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	,,	1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months at 4½ per cent. Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent. do.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

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IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

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(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.) A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

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In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s., each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Direction accompany each Bottle.*

N. B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents—From whom the Genuine Pills can be obtained: Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. Bombay TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla, PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi, Mr. R. SHEPHERD.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

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REGISTERED
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

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Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: In fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
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RESERVE FUND	,, 4,130,000 =	,, 8,260,000

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
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"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian speaks for itself. For three months he had almost a cripple, and yet one of your bottles completely set him up. In ordinary even a lesser quantity will effect a cure. dear Sir, yours faithfully

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line,
Second do.	,, 4 ,,
Third do.	,, 4 ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,455
Bank of Bengal	20,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 12,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	20,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhowunugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	560	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	182½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	300	300	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	600	1,580	1,580	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+50	1,160
French	300	600	600	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	600	600	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co. Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	168
Khamgaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	58	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	90
Mofussil Co	2,128	600	600	Nil	200
Muncar M.	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs30	525
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	182½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	75	75	20	389
Saxon	500	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	260	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	640
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	16 12	200 230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 10	—	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300	4 pr. ct.	420
The Tapti Valey	26,000	500	50	...	97½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		700
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,008
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	571	90	all	8 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	710
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,820
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	890
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		dvdRs12	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,275
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	715
Dhun Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	610
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	710
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	725
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	850
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,800	500	500	25	790
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	635
Hyderabad	700	100	100	40	1,800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	605
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,320
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	925
James Greaves	1,100	800	800	25	790
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	235
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	dvdRs.10	275
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	770
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	880
Khangaum Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	915
Leopold	3,600	100	100	dvdRs.10	288
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,265
Madras United	325	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,525
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	600	18 pr ct	
Manockjee M. Petit	4,800	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,805
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	187½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,773	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	675
Oriental	3,735	625	625	dvdRs20	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,450
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,035
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,825
Scondenden	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,040
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	405
un Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	370
andard Mills Co.		500	500	25	512½
r of India	1,050	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
adeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs30	740
oon and liance	[illegible]	500	500	dvdRs30	740
n Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	60	650
m Mills Ld	60	1,000	1,000	—	600
g Ishunker					
C Mill					
n Mills	901	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
n India	350	1,000	1,000	nil	450
Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	55	960
	1,250	1,000	1,000	—	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
k Ash	1,100	100	100	16 7½	410
Bath	800	50	50	12	40
Pile	6,000	100	100	12	164
& Burma Trading					
Dalton	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,250
Bombay Ice	800	375	625	75	1,570
Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	76
and Coding					
Bombay Mills	420	800	800	8 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Mills	720	800	800	60	1,000
Delhi and Northern Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	8 pr. ct.	250
Delhi Cloth General Co. Ld.	1,500	200	200	1½	260
Indian Guarantee Surety	2,300	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
John Robert & Co	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
Kamm & Co.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	378
Maharanee Manufacturing Co	300	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Napier Flour Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	40
	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Gov. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	108
Port Canning Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	8	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	3,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100		136
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	dvdRs4	31½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-4
Pakka bar Gold, old	,,	27-0
Do. do. new	,,	26-14
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-0
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-13
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do. Dresses	,,	17-3
Silver	,,	95-11
Do.	,,	95-14

"E" WRITES to the *Selangor Journal*:—On paying a surprise visit one day to the Malay School, at Serandah, I found all the boys in their usual places, some reading, some writing, and some doing arithmetic. But no master was to be seen, nor does the school boast of a pupil-teacher to act in his absence. "Where is the ghuru?" I asked. "He is not here; he is ill," replied one of the boys. "How long has he been away?" "Eight days," was the answer. I then looked at the school register and found it neatly written up to and including the day of my visit. Every absent boy's name being marked with the customary cross. "Who has been keeping this?" I asked. "Me," answered a small Malay schoolboy. And sure enough here was the little chap of about 10 years of age, calmly bossing the school, and seeing that his school fellows tried to learn something in the absence of the master. And they all seemed to take it quite as a matter of course, and submitted to his ruling with great good temper and respect. A fine future may be predicted for this urchin. Time after time, in Malay schools, have I put the question, "If dol. 5 is divided amongst three boys, about how much will each get?" But this feat of mental arithmetic has proved too much for the head boys and even some of the pupil-teachers. My juvenile schoolmaster friend answered it correctly!

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-3m., 1-6a. Low water, 5-44m., 7-2a.
P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 12th inst., due to arrive, 11 a.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Gun Club meet, Love Grove, 4-30 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Cricket: Gymkhana XI. vs. XXII.
B. B. & C. I. Railway vs. Ordnance.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-50m., 1-43a. Low water, 6-20m., 7-43a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bombay left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bisagno, Jubeda, and Mirzapore entered, and the steamers Nurani and Peninsular left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove, this afternoon, at 4-30 o'clock (weather permitting).

MISSION LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, at 6-30, this evening, by Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject: "The limits of knowledge."

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikechu Sabha, a lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. B. B. Nagarkar on "The general condition of working classes in America," to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m., in the New English School Fanaswady, Mr. R. B. Pavgi presiding.

THEFT AT AGIARY LANE.—Ramchunder Vishnoo, residing at Agiary Lane, has reported to the police that, on the evening of the taboot day, he locked the door of his room and went to see the taboot procession. On his return he found the lock on the door opened, apparently by means of a duplicate key, and the room entered. He discovered a box broken open, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 165, had been stolen.

CRICKET.—A match between the Liberal C. C. (Marine Lines) and the John Bright C. C. will be played to-morrow (Sunday). The following gentlemen will represent the Liberal C. C.:—Mr. S. H. Daver (captain), Messrs. B. N. Darcowala; H. S. Cardmaster; N. R. Master; J. N. Polishwala; S. F. Mulla; H. H. Belgaumwala; F. Commissariatwala; F. R. Dalal; J. F. Umrigar; E. D. Bharoocha; and M. R. Dadina.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Silver Trumpets	Viviani
Selection from	The Mikado	Sullivan
Waltzer	Phantome	Gung'l
Selection	An Artists' Model	Jones
March	Libaw	Le Thiere

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Alahibux Khanbux, a tailor, was charged with stealing two gold wristlets and other sundry articles, valued at Rs. 87, belonging to D. S. Braganza a judge's court keeper, of the High Court. Complainant had engaged accused to do some tailoring work. During the time the tailor was there the articles were stolen. He was handed over to the police, and the property was recovered. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A CRANE DRIVER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hussan Elius was charged at the instance of Abdul Rahiman with assaulting him at the docks, on Thursday. While complainant was working at a crane, the end of the chain struck accused on the nose. He became very angry, threw stones at the crane driver, and beat him with a shoe. If the driver had let go the handle, the other men working near the crane would have been seriously injured. He was fined Rs. 25, or in default ordered to be sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Tolla Meghaji was charged with theft of Rs. 4 in cash and an umbrella, belonging to Doolabh Maneck, a boarding-house keeper at Goozria Street, Byculla. It appears that the accused had been a boarder at the complainant's boarding-house for the last five months. On Thursday, accused was leaving the house, but complainant would not allow him to do so until he had paid for board and lodging. Accused refused to pay, whereupon complainant preferred against him the above charge of theft. The complainant in his evidence before the magistrate admitted having bolstered up the charge against accused in order to make him pay for the board and lodging. His Worship discharged accused, and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 10 to him as compensation for making a false complaint.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A GIRL.—About half-past 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, a Mahomedan, named Shaboodin Rahiman Khan, residing at Belvedere Road, with six other dock labourers, reported to the police that his step-daughter, Ashabi, aged four years, had been missing since about 3 p.m., that day. The girl, when last seen, had on her person silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 11-12, and was wearing a red flannel bundy, and red cotton trousers. From inquiries made by the police it was ascertained that the girl was last seen by a Marwaree on the road in the arms of a man, named Fouzdar Khan, who was employed by and resided with complainant. The description of the girl and the man Fouzdar Khan were at once circulated, and the men who could identify the girl were sent to the railway stations and bunders to watch. Search parties of townspeople with the police are looking for them, but up to the present no trace can be found either of the girl or of the man.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Shivnarayen was charged with forgery and making a false document, and Ganeshial Jaynarayen was charged with misappropriating certain sums of money, belonging to the firm of Beharilal Dindayal, indigo merchants, at Nagpore. It appeared from the information filed by the complainant, Beharilal Jusmal, that his father, who also was a partner in the firm, sent a hoondi by registered letter from Bhowalpore in the Punjab to one Balkrishnadas Hurnarayen at Kalbadavie Road, Bombay. On the 6th April last, complainant sent three "Shahjag hundies" for Rs. 325, Rs. 175, and Rs. 200, respectively, on Balkisondas in another registered letter. As no acknowledgments were received for some time, complainant became suspicious, came to Bombay, and ascertained that the first accused had signed the acknowledgments, and that the second had cashed the hundies and misappropriated the money. Hence the charge. The matter stands adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Lady Jamsetji Road, touching the death of Luxmee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, the wife of a labourer, residing at that locality. On Wednesday evening, the husband brought a pair of silver toe-rings and gave them to deceased in the presence of his mother. About half-an-hour afterwards, while the husband was away from home, the mother-in-law scolded deceased for putting her husband to unnecessary expense, when she was already over head and ears in debt, and asked deceased to return the silver toe-rings which he had bought for her. Deceased refused to part with them, and a quarrel ensued. On the following day, they had another quarrel, when the deceased left the house in the heat of excitement and jumped into a well opposite the house. On an alarm being raised, people collected, and the deceased was brought out of the well in about half-an-hour, life being then extinct. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

A QUESTION OF MAHOMEDAN LAW.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Saffi Mahomed Futteh Mahomed was summoned by Safulla Fazulla for having enticed away complainant's wife Kulsumbi for illicit purposes. Mr. Kelkar appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. R. Boyce defended. At the outset Mr. Kelkar asked the court to allow him to alter the charge to one of bigamy, but Mr. Boyce objected to the application, on the ground that the marriage of complainant with Kulsumbi was entirely null and void, as her father's consent, which was essential under the Mahomedan law, was not taken at the time of the marriage. He further said that the matter was referred by the parties concerned to the head Kazee of Bombay, who called the Mullah who had performed the marriage rites, and after hearing all the parties, declared the marriage illegal. The parties were thus at liberty to re-marry. Mr. Boyce, in support of his statement, called the Kazee as a witness, and the latter having corroborated the story of the defence, the magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

LADIES GOLF CLUB AT CALCUTTA.

A VERY enjoyable Allied Pairs Handicap Match twice round the course was brought to a close on Saturday. The prize was a pair of very handsome silver bon bon dishes presented by Mrs. Simpson. The lady who with her partner made the lowest score to win the prize.

The best rounds were as follows:—

Mrs Rogers	39—4 = 35	72
Colonel Sandeman	41—4 = 37	
Mrs Heehle	39—3 = 36	74
Mr Heehle	41—3 = 38	
Mrs Bailey	39—2 = 37	76
Mr Pym	41—2 = 39	
Mrs Little	41—4 = 37	76
Mr Little	43—4 = 39	
Mrs Donaldson	41—Scr	80
Mr Shand	39—Scr	
Mrs Lovelock	46—1½ = 44½	80
Mr Shand	37—1½ = 35½	
Mrs Lindsay	50—5 = 45	82
Mr Lindsay	42—5 = 37	
Mrs Ker	44—Scr	85
Mr Ker	41—Scr	
Mrs Godfrey	49—4 = 45	85
Mr Godfrey	44—4 = 40	
Miss Bashford	51—5½ = 45½	91
Mr Bashford	51—5½ = 45½	

Several couples did not hand in scores for both rounds.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 25th June:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Calcutta	N. Clark, care Grindlay.
Murree	Rev. C. R. Marsh, c-o Mrs. J. Briggs, Temperance Hall.
Umballa	Col. Paterson, Late Commanding Officer, 1st Bedfordshire Regt., Apollo Bunder Hotel or elsewhere.
Multan	Hawkes Co., Helmet Makers.
Colombo	Paradiso.
Margao, W. I. P.	Joana Furtado, Bazar-gate, Fort, Street, No. 105.
Goa	Sacrama Gunagy Naique, c-o Ramchandra Govinda Pattel, Clerk Road, House No. 53, Jacob Circle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

HANGING A CORPSE TO A TREE.

IMPERATRIX vs. RAJA WALAD IMAM AND TWO OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 23rd ult., convicted the three accused of murder, and sentenced the first and third to death, and the second to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. B. A. Bhagvat, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The three accused were charged with causing the death of one Virapasappa bin Satappa, at Kalmadi, in the District of Bijapur on the 22nd February last. The deceased, a Lingayet by caste, aged 40 years, was a petty trader and agriculturist. He often gave to the police secret information about offenders in his village, but principally against the first two accused. There were various complaints by and against them, and in most of them the deceased figured either as a witness against the accused or as a fomentor of the quarrels. There were also disputes between him and the third accused, and some complaints arose out of those disputes. In last February, the chief constable of Badami was investigating a case at Mudkavi, and sent for the deceased. When near Kalmadi, as the deceased and two others, who were with him, reached a spot by a thick grove of babul trees, stones were thrown at them from behind. It was a moonlight night. Three persons came up and dispersed the deceased's companions by assaulting them, and subsequently dragged the deceased from off his horse and took him to the babul grove. The companions went to Mudkavi and gave information about the occurrence to the chief constable. That very night that officer, accompanied by the informants and some policemen, went to the place mentioned, and found the deceased's body suspended by a leather rope from a tree. A watch was kept at the place, and the chief constable went and arrested the accused, whose names were known. There were 38 marks of violence over the deceased's body, and in the opinion of the medical witness, the dead body was hanged after life was extinct. The Sessions Judge had no doubt that the man was murdered close to the place where his body was found suspended. The ground from the road to the tree, presented marks of some one dragged along it. The Sessions Judge found it proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the three accused were responsible for the murder. The motive for committing the offence was clearly one of enmity. The first and second accused were brothers and Mussulmans. The intention of the accused was plainly to kill the deceased. This was evident from their combination, their pursuit, their selecting a favourable opportunity and place for waylaying him, their dispersing his companions, and their mercilessly beating him to death, and subsequently hanging up his corpse. The Sessions Judge entirely disbelieved the evidence about the accused's "alibi." They showed a predetermination to effect their purpose, and an unusual brutality of nature in hanging up the dead body. As regarded the second accused there were some circumstances warranting the tempering of justice with mercy. He was only 20 years of age, and in all probability he was led to join in this business by his elder brother, the first accused. The Sessions Judge, therefore passed sentence of death upon the first and third accused, and of transportation for life upon the second accused.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeals and confirmed the sentences of death passed upon the first and third accused.

A WOMAN IN SEARCH OF HER MURDERED HUSBAND.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASHYA BIN MADRAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 21st April last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with having murdered one Ningapa Minkatti on the 3rd November last, at Medleri. It appears that the deceased left his house at midday on the 3rd November, going off with the accused, and three other men, ostensibly for the purpose of "fishing," which seemed to be a euphemism for house-breaking or theft. Next morning, as the deceased had not returned home, his wife went to the accused's house to inquire where he was, when the accused told her that he had gone to Medleri. As he did not return home that night either, she went off next morning to search for him, and found his dead body in the village lands of Medleri, his bloody clothes also being found near. Suspicion naturally fell upon the accused and his three companions, who were arrested. The accused made a full confession of the crime, implicating his three companions, who in their turn, made certain admissions of a more or less incriminating nature. They were sent up for trial, but were discharged by the first-class magistrate, Mr. F. G. Anderson. Subsequently the District Magistrate ordered that the accused should be committed to the Sessions. His companions refused to make any statement as witnesses with respect to the murder. The case, therefore, rested mainly on the confessions of the accused. In the first of them, he stated all five of them were about to break into the house of one Fakirappa, at Medleri, when they fell out about some liquor which had been brought them by one Hanma. The deceased wanted more than they considered to be his fair share, whereupon they attacked him, armed as they were with axes, sickles, picks, and other instruments, which they had got ready for the house-breaking. The accused had in his hand a hatchet, with which he struck deceased on the head. The others, he said, cut him with sickles. Accused stated that, on the previous Thursday, they had broken into the house of one Irbassappa and stolen property from him. They lived by committing robberies and thefts of this kind, forming a gang of dacoits, five in number. It was to be regretted, said the Sessions Judge, that the magistrate did not commit them all for trial on the capital charge there and then. They were now deprived of the evidence furnished by the statements of the accused's three comrades. In the Session Judge's opinion, there was sufficient corroborative evidence to establish the truth of the accused's confessions beyond any reasonable doubt. Blood stains were found on the accused's clothes when he was arrested. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that it was the accused who actually inflicted the fatal wounds. It was evidently a drunken brawl, in which there was no explicit or deliberate intention on the part of any one to cause death. Still the offence seemed to be one of murder, as blows with an axe were calculated to kill. The circumstances of the case, however, seemed to indicate the desirability of not passing the capital sentence; and the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT ALLOWED.

IMPERATRIX VS. PUNJA UJAM.

IN this case the Government of Bombay appealed against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 19th November last, in the case of the accused who was charged with offences under sections 395 and 398 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Government Pleader appeared for the applicant. Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said: In this case, the Assistant Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, has found the accused not guilty of the offence of dacoity charged. He disbelieves the evidence of identification. No doubt the mode adopted by the police of showing the accused to the witnesses in the presence of them all was rightly taken objection to by the Assistant Sessions Judge, but it affects the evidence only of those who identified after Mani woman; it does not affect her evidence. Again, the Assistant Sessions Judge has not taken any account of the very full confession made by the accused to the District Magistrate on the 24th September 1895. We consider the evidence proves beyond all doubt the guilt of the accused. We convict him of the offence of dacoity under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The court convicted the accused of dacoity, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TRIAL OF THE YEOT STATION MASTER.

THE hearing of this case was resumed on Thursday. The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused that he, on the morning of the 8th instant, while employed as Assistant Station Master at the Yeot station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, negligently, without ascertaining the full arrival of the No. 15 down goods train at his station from Uruli gave "line clear" for the down mail train to proceed from Uruli to his station, thereby endangering the life of the passengers in the mail train, an offence under section 101, clause C of the Railway Act.

After the charge had been read out to the accused, he pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate thereupon asked him whether he had anything to add to his former statement, and the accused proceeded to make the following statement: The No. 15 down goods train arrived at my station at 3-39 a. m. If the goods train had parted on the way the driver should have given the danger whistle for my information and ought to have stopped where the train parted. The brakesman should have shown the red light to his driver and to the station staff at Yeot, and the guard of the rear portion of the goods train left behind should have placed detonators on the line at a distance of a hundred yards back on the way of the mail train from Uruli, and should have shown the red danger signal to the mail train. After I gave the "line clear" for the mail, I gave the special danger signal to Uruli. I continued to repeat the special danger signal for seven minutes but received no reply. I have also to say that the driver of the mail train ought to have noticed the side lamps and the tail lamp of the brake of the goods train. Had he seen these, he would have stopped his train. The mail would have stopped if my special danger signals had been acknowledged. I also say that the two side coupling chains of the carriages where they parted were not put on at all. It is not the practice at my station to await the arrival of the guard at the station when his train is to be followed by a mail or passenger train. There is no Guard Arrival Book kept at the Yeot Station. Being alone at the station, I had to attend to many things. My pleader will present a list of witnesses whom I wish to call for my defence. I have been in the Company's service for fifteen years.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 2nd proximo.—"Deccan Herald."

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the University Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University on Monday, at 5-15 p.m. the following is the statement of nominations, motions and amendments (Bye-Laws 84 and 41):—

I.—In accordance with Bye-law 84 it is hereby notified:—

That the Honourable Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., and Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., (also Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., and the Honourable Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B.) have given due notice of their intention to propose that the "Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik" be appointed a member of the Board of Accounts for the current year.

[II.—Continuation of the debate on the following proposition which was moved by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., at the meeting of the Senate held on 6th September 1895 and the debate on which was adjourned on 14th December 1895 till the Faculties had considered and reported upon the proposition:—

"That candidates failing at any University examination, but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject, should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed."]

"Amendments to the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade's proposal."—

[Amendments of which notice was given in time for the meeting on 6th September 1895.]

(a) Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, B.S., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That the words "at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable" be "omitted" and the following "inserted" in their place, viz:—"not less than 15 per cent. above the minimum number of marks required to pass."

(b) The Honorable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That after the word "examination" in the first line "add" "in Law, Medicine, or Engineering," and at the end of the proposition add "Provided that at the L.M. and S. Examination a candidate wishing to be excused from examination in any subject under the foregoing provision must have obtained at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject."

(c) The Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

In line 3 after the words "in that examination" "add" the words:—"Provided they obtain the minimum number of aggregate marks on the whole, and where such minimum is not fixed at least 30 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable by each candidate."

[Amendments of which notice was given in time for the meeting on 14th December 1895.]

(d) Mr. G. M. Tripathi, B.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendments:—

1. That the word "45" be "left out" and the words "as many" be "inserted" in its place, and that the words "as the Syndicate may prescribe" be "inserted" between the words "in that subject" and "should be excused."

2. That the following words be "aded" after the words "in that examination," viz:—

"Provided that any candidate may on application be allowed to forego the benefit of this rule."

(e) Mr. Ibrahim Muhammad Sayani, B. A., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That in the 3rd line the words "any subsequent appearance in that examination" be "omitted," and that the following be "inserted" instead:—"their next appearance in that examination. But this indulgence will be repeated only once."

(f) The Rev. R. Scott, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

(1) That after the word "University" the word "Arts" be "inserted"; (2) that in line 3 the figures "45" be "omitted," and the figures "40" be "inserted" instead.

(g) Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, B.S., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

"Omit" the words "but obtaining......obtainable in that subject," and "insert" instead the following in the first and second lines of the proposition:—"other than the Matriculation and School Final, but obtaining in any subject not less than 15 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable above the minimum required to pass in that subject."

[Additional Amendments.]

(h) Mr. K. D. Naegamvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That all the words after "That" be "omitted" and the following "inserted":—"In the Faculty of Arts a candidate failing in one subject only to obtain the minimum required by not over one half of that minimum, but securing at least 10 per cent. over the minimum aggregate marks required to pass shall be declared to have passed that examination, and that in the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering a candidate failing to obtain in one subject only the minimum percentage required, but securing at least ten per cent. over the minimum aggregate marks required to pass shall be excused from the rest of the examination; provided that any candidate may on writen application be allowed to forego the benefit of this rule. Candidates declared to have passed under this proviso shall not be classed nor shall this proviso be applicable to the U. S. F., Matriculation, M.A., M.D., and Honours-in-Law Examinations."

(i) The Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad, B. A., LL. B., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That the words beginning with "but obtaining, etc.," and enhing with "in that subject," where those words occur for the second time, be "omitted," and the following "substituted" in their place: "but fulfilling the conditions laid down in the following regulations should be excused from examination in any subject or subjects at any subsequent appearance in that examination;"

And the following words be added at the end:—

"That in the Arts Examinations a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 45 per cent of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject."

"That in the Law Examinations a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject."

"That in the First Examination in Medicine a candidate failing in one subject only must obtain in each of the remaining two subjects at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in them in order to be exempted from re-examination in those subjects and a candidate failing in any two subjects must obtain at least 60 per cent of the aggregate marks obtainable in the third subject in order to be exempted from examination in that subject."

"That in the Second and Final L.M. and S. Examinations a candidate in order to be excused from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject."

"That in the Engineering Examination a candidate in order to be exempted from re-examination in any subject must obtain at least 45 per cen. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject."

(j) Professor O. V. Muller, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That the following words be "added" to the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal—

"That the same do not apply to the University School Final, the Matriculation, the B.A., and M.A. Examinations.

(k) Professor K. J. Sanjana, M. A., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That the words "but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject" be "left out," and the following "substituted" in their place, "but obtaining in any subject at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate marks over and above the minimum required to pass in that subject.

[III.—The Senate some time ago adopted the report of the "Examination Reform" Committee and requested the Syndicate "to place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as may be necessary to enable the Senate to carry out the several suggestions contained therein." The Syndicate, however, regret to report "that they are unable to frame resolutions embodying the recommendations made in the 'Examination Reform' Committee's Report."]

With reference to this item the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., has given notice of his intention to move:—

"That the Report of the Syndicate be recorded and that a Committee be appointed, composed of Fellows to be named at the meeting, to prepare and place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as may be necessary to carry out substantially the recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee."

CHINA AND HONGKONG-NEWS.

SOME months ago, we reported that the revenue for 1895 from the Chinese Maritime Customs amounted to Hk. Tls. 21,385,000, or a decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,138,000 on the revenue for 1894. We now learn that the receipts from imported opium show a great decrease, and this is accounted for by the fact that native-grown opium is supplanting the imported article. The total value of imported foreign goods was Hk. Tls. 150,244,490 and the exports Hk. Tls. 160,696,753.—It is now reported from Shanghai that the German Drill Instructor stated to have been killed at Nanking was only wounded. In going up to Nanking, the German cruiser "Prinzess Wilhelm grounded in the river, but was refloated without damage.—During the past week, rain has fallen heavily in the Colony, and several typhoons have been signalled in close proximity. The French steamer Natal, which takes on this mail, was detained on the voyage from Shanghai by rough weather.—F. Walker, charged with embezzling $2,500 whilst acting as Hong-kong manager to the Vacuum Oil Company, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—Plague, we are glad to report, has decreased, the average daily number of cases being less than five. The cleansing gangs have stopped work. The Chinese Plague Hospital at Laichikok, on the Kowloon boundaries of the Colony, has received a good deal of attention during the past week.—Congratulatory telegrams were sent to Prince of Wales, on his winning the Derby by the Hong-kong Jockey Club and the Hong-kong Garrison.—A dormant commission has been published providing that in the absence or incapacity of the Governor, the Government shall be administered by the General commanding the troops in Hong-kong, instead of by the Colonial Secretary as formerly.—"China Mail," (June 5).

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT has been decided to discontinue the system of employing lady clerks in the Bengal Secretariat Press. Those now there will continue for a time.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, having completed his report on the recent demarcation of the Indo-Afghan border, left Simla on Tuesday on a year's furlough.

LIEUT. BEILAIRS, of the British flag-ship Centurion has been appointed to the temporary command of the Pigmy, whose commander, Lieut. Adair, shot himself recently at Yokohama.

MR. REYNOLDS, Director-General of Telegraphs, also takes similar leave in September. Mr. Luke, who will by that time have returned from the Buda-Pesth Conference, will act for him.

THE services of Mr. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Calcutta Presidency Jail, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for deputation to the Andaman Islands.

THE proposed branch line of railway from Hooghly to Cutwa will run along the bank of the river Bhagirati for a considerable distance, and then turn eastwards at Bakulia till it reaches Satgachia.

WE regret to learn that Captain Codrington, officiating Second-in-Command, 3rd Sikhs, has died at Dera Ismail Khan from heat apoplexy. The heat in the Indus Valley has been very excessive for some time past.

THE annual provisioning of the Gilgit Garrison has now begun, and the arrangements promise to work as smoothly as usual under Major Yielding's experienced management. Fewer stores have to be sent up this year, as the 32nd Pioneers are no longer in the Agency, a detachment only having been left last autumn as the Resident's escort.

MR. A. T. MACKENZIE, of St. Thomas's Mount writes:—"It is proposed to hold an old Wykehamist Dinner either at Bangalore during the Races or in Madras during the Races, and any old Wykehamists who can be present are requested to communicate with me."

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 2 Europeans, 1 East Indian, 8 Native Christians, 234 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 283 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 286. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 10 from measles, 111 from fevers, 21 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 126 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been authorised to sanction payment of all ordinary costs in law suits instituted under his orders. The payment of the charges incurred in connection with the suit instituted against Venkatasubba Iyer, a defaulting stipendiary student of the Government Training School, Villupuram, has also been sanctioned.

THE Board of Revenue, Madras, has been empowered to sanction the entertainment in the Revenue Department of unpassed men for periods longer than three months at a time and to sanction temporary exemptions from special tests. Collectors are in future to submit direct to Government applications from persons in the Revenue Department for permanent exemption from the examination rules.

WITH reference to the remarks in our columns respecting the number of accidental deaths in the Triplicane Covil tank, a Malabar correspondent draws attention to a widespread superstition current in that intensely superstitious District, regarding many local public tanks. Evil spirits are believed to dwell in these waters, and the demon in each tank claims at least one victim yearly. The victim is generally supposed to receive a blow from a supernatural hand while he is bathing, and the blow is always fatal. In spite of this gruesome belief, the haunted tanks are largely used by the public, the bathers, with characteristic belief in predestination, consoling themselves with the reflection that if they are to be the victims, it must even be so, and there is no good fighting against destiny.

A SLIGHT increase was recorded in the daily average number of inmates of the four asylums in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, rising from 1,038 in 1894 to 1,050 last year. At the Agra and Bareilly institutions the health of the inmates was markedly good, the death-rate being only 50 and 45 per mille respectively; at Lucknow, it was 88 per mille, a high rate, but comparing very favourably with the heavy mortality of the previous year, which reached 135 per mille; while Benares maintained its reputation by the large record of 133 deaths per mille. It is proposed to lay on a water-supply to the latter asylum, the present arrangements beings defective. Contrary to custom with most institutions of this kind a saving in the expenses was effected during the year, the figures standing at Rs. 63,344 for 1895; and Rs. 64,814 for the previous year. This was due in a large measure to the recently introduced plan of purchasing grain at harvest time and storing it for the year. Perhaps other asylums and food-providing institutions might advantageously follow the example of the North-West Provinces asylums.

BICYCLE stealing by the inexpert has its dangers. A man in New York was unwise enough to make off with an old-fashioned "ordinary" bicycle, and the next day his wife returned the machine to the lawful owner with the following note:—"Sir, I send you back the bicycle my husband stole from you. May it be accursed for ever, and you and everyone else that had to do with it. My husband is an invalid and he wanted exercise. He could not walk, so be took your bicycle for him to ride on. What was the devilish result? He broke his right arm, his left leg, and got wounds all over his body." M'antime, says the "Globe," undeterred by the cyclophobic denunciations of Dr. Joseph Parker, Dr. Walsh, the bimetallic Archbishop of Dublin, on the other hand is reported to be on a bicycling tour in the Moselle. From which it appears that one man's "safety" is not another's salvation.

A MR. SNODGRASS is the latest Australian with sufficient temerity to attack the rabbit question. His scheme is to communicate to the rabbits the hereditary disease which some years ago carried off all the cats in Queensland. If all the cats were carried off, as this report says, it looks as if there may be some difficulty in procuring a sample of the complaint; but, no doubt, Mr. Snodgrass knows best. On the other hand, a disease that carries off cats so thoroughly must be a fairly competent one, and should do the business of the rabbits in no time as they have eight lives apiece less. A curious historical parallel is hereby suggested. Years ago a cat was the means, in the fresh, of ridding a country of rats. To-day, a cat no longer in the flesh, is to be employed to rid a country of rabbits. The first animal was given to Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, by Fitz-Warren; the second will give the warren fits.

CLUBS for ladies are increasing in London with amazing rapidity, and very soon a woman, who is not a member of one or more of these institutions will begin to feel as lost as a clubless man. The latest addition to the list is the "Ladies' International Club" in Old Bond-street, which is intended as a kind of cosmopolitan rallying-place, where fair visitors, not only from the provinces, but from all nations, will enjoy the opportunity of meeting their London sisters and gaining information about the metropolis. It will be of special convenience to American visitors, the number of whom already with us or *en route* is unusually large this season. Indeed, one of its principal objects is to meet the demands of Transatlantic ladies shopping in London for a place where all the conveniences of an exchange may be combined with the luxuries and comforts of a thoroughly appointed club. Information will be given in regard to sight-seeing and places of amusement, and tours are mapped out for travel on the Continent. All the luxuries of a first-rate club are provided.

THE latest of the surprises for the cyclists in Battersea Park has been the appearance of a lady cyclist carrying a large open sunshade, and of another followed by a groom mounted like herself upon a handsome bicycle. The bearer of the sunshade, having necessarily only one hand free for the management on the handle bars, had a task which required some dexterity, particularly in rounding a corner in the face of north-easterly gusts; but she acquitted herself very successfully, with a smile that betokened a not misplaced confidence in her own skill. The groom of the other lady cyclist, who kept even pace at a respectful distance behind his mistress, was attired in livery, with belt, top-boots, and buckskins complete.

THE Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the alleged misappropriation of public money in the Italian Ministry of the Interior and other departments, under the late Ministry, states, among other things, that the million of lire annually left at the disposition of the Minister of the Interior as secret service money was not found sufficient, and that in eight months, not only was it exhausted, but that a further sum of four hundred and fifty-seven thousand lire, abstracted from other funds, of which the ministry of the Interior has the administration, had been also spent. In a note to clause 1 of the summing-up, the Report says that one of the expedients resorted to was that on September 19th and October 20th, 1895, decrees, to be afterwards converted into law, were drawn, by virtue of which three hundred and fifty thousand lire were drawn in advance upon the reserve funds, a measure which has no precedent in the history of Italian administration. In conclusion, the Report says that to repair the deficiencies, and to refund the above advance illegally made, it will be necessary to ask Parliament for the funds.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to give publicity to some of my views on the question of the University examinations which is to be brought for debate in the University Senate meeting on Monday. I beg the members of the Senate to give careful consideration to my arguments. Everybody in India will, I believe, admit without the least hesitation that the students going up for examinations in the various English universities are decidedly superior in point of health and physical consideration to the students presenting themselves for examinations in the Indian universities. Climate is also decidedly in favour of the English students. As far as wealth is considered, I may say both are on equal footing. In spite of this, we see that, while the English students are allowed as many facilities as possible to get through their examinations, we, poor unfortunate Indian students, are asked to surmount all possible difficulties, and to qualify ourselves for a very high educational standard. We have besides to receive all our education in a foreign tongue. It looks to me as if a duel is being fought out between a delicate Indian possessing only one eye and one hand, not supplied with any instruments of war, and a robust healthy young Englishman supplied with all the necessary ammunition of war (for fear, lest he should possibly come out worsted and disgraced). What the result of such a duel is likely to be, I think any sane man can easily guess.

My second contention is that when any university passes out students in various departments of learning, and prepares them for the world by stamping them with diplomas, licenses, and degrees, it never professes that those who have passed through her hands are perfect men, having very little left further to learn by age or experience. I believe no university ever boasts or can boast of any such thing. I think what she does is simply this. It only points them out the way and the method in which they are to proceed. Why, then, this remarkable difference—this inexplicable dissimilarity between English and Indian universities. The same students which our university (I mean the Bombay University) rejects in the month of December (say of 1893) as not qualified to receive a license in medicine, the same students, I say, are found in the month of October or July, or even in the month of February 1894, by her other sister universities (I mean the University of Brussels and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow—it may be they are looked upon as inferior by our superior men) qualified to receive the degree of M.D. and the licens of the Royal College respectively. I shall cite one instance of a different type, though quite pertinent to the point at issue, which is at this time fresh in my memory, and which I think is quite convincing. A friend of mine passed the L. M. and S. examination of this university in December 1894. He subsequently made up his mind to go to Edinburgh, and he left Bombay on the 4th of May 1895. He must have reached Edinburgh by the end of the same month, and he received his L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin) on the 12th of July 1895. Now, is this not really startling news.

This anomaly or paradox can only be explained on one or perhaps all of the following suppositions:—(1) That those students must have received some divine inspiration during their sea voyage; (2) that their success may have been due to the effects of cold climate; or (3) that the professors in Edinburgh are or were (at least at particular moments) too liberal in giving them marks (perhaps foolishly in the eyes of our men here).

Gentlemen, to you is entrusted the health of us, Indian students. Members of the other faculties may, with justification and impunity, and do as a matter of fact, ignore this important consideration when carrying on long academic discussions and setting up a standard of education. But you can not do the same. Please do not grind us, poor students, down, under unnecessary burdens, and do not raise your standard of exemption to sixty (60) per cent., as is proposed to be done. Fifty per cent. is quite high enough for all practical purposes.—Yours, &c.,

A CONVALESCENT STUDENT.

J. J. Hospital, June 25.

OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The substance of the communication from your Native correspondent, which you gave in your issue of the 3rd instant, was a great surprise to many of us. I have been making inquiries for the last twenty days to ascertain whether I can find a single citizen who agrees with what your correspondent says about a non-official president. I find none, and therefore challenge your correspondent to come forward and give a list of persons who, he thinks, agree with him in thinking that a non-official president commands less confidence of the public or less respect from his colleagues than an official president does.

The non-official president whom we had on our board from 1884 down to 1894, to say the least of them, did their work with credit to themselves and honour to their colleagues. In other words, their colleagues, among whom there were European gentlemen from time to time, felt it an "honour" to have such presidents at their head.

I quote the word because it was used by no less a person than Mr. Mosston, our late chairman of the managing committee, at a meeting which was held at the then Collector's bungalow in reference to the great agitation of 1894. Does not your correspondent know this?—Yours, &c.,

June 24. S. V. BHAVE.

THE NEW ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your esteemed journal to remind the agents of the above Association that, according to the articles of the company, the annual general meeting, with balance-sheet to 31st March 1893, must be held on or before 30th June 1893, and notice of such meeting given a week prior. We are now at the end of June, and I hope the directors will look sharp, or the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may come down on them and get them fined.—Yours, &c.,

June 26. A MEMBER.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Cœlestis—Hymns 1, 553 and 520.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 235, 26 and 439. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis - Arnold in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Monday 29th Festival of Saint Peter Apostle and Martyr, 7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 448, 319 and 435.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 199 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 235, 196 and 432.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 4, 257 and 298.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 540, 510 and 274.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Young Men's Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening service.—Psalm 25 (1st version) verses 1 to 10 tune 252.—Hymns 33, tune 2, 297 and 201.
Preacher—Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 133, 103 and 285.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 29, 18 and 13.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

DEDICATION FESTIVAL.
Saturday, June 27.
8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Sunday, June 28.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Children's Service and distribution of prizes.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. S. Rivington.
St. Peter's Day.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral).
Alms for the Sunday Schools.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Wednesday, July 1.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
Friday, July 3.
6 p.m.—Pastor's Bible Class.
Seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH.

(Prince's Dock.)
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Vespers.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrews Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Ps. 31, tune 59; Pa. 15, 4, tune 65; Hy. 14 and 2.7, 2nd tune; Hy. 351, 2nd tune.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	93,000	7,22,000	4,000	8,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,78,036	60,51,145	1,03,033	83,44,974
Total for 24 weeks	26,71,036	62,73,145	1,13,033	87,43,974
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,950	3,38,006	6,423	4,72,930
Per mile of Ry do.	225	733	14	1,026
Total to corresponding date do.	25,48,092	74,08,775	86,855	95,95,944

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 74,950
Ditto to date ... 8,51,970

"A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!"—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion. Sold ... MADON SONS and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	28 31	26 21	28 68	27 13
Friday, June 26	0 47	0 22	0 36	0 11
Total	28 78	26 43	29 4	27 24
Total fall to June 26, 1895	29 81	16 17	17 38	17 90
Total fall to June 26, 1894	23 17	17 44	17 60	16 87

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 25th June 1896.

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	3 7	5 38	6 91
Rainfall on 25th June	1 22	0 20	0 18
Total up to date	4 29	5 58	7 9

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·301	WNW	6	91·5	76·9	65	1·00	3·55	+1·09
Agra	29·329	SW	7	93·5	85·7	64	0·61	1·95	+0·7
Cawnpore	29·337	WNW	12	90·8	79·6	69	0·18	1·30	...
Allahabad	29·357	W	18	93·1	84·7	58	0·12	3·07	−1·54
Jhansi	29·400	WNW	8	91·1	79·7	61	0·2	4·22	+0·81
Jacobabad	29·249	SE	8	105·4	84·9	63	..	0·05	+0·01
Karachi	29·381	WSW	13	90·3	81·0	83	...	7·29	+6·87
Jeypore	29·194	WSW	14	93·1	79·4	73	...	1·16	−0·58
Ajmere	29·416	W	18	88·4	76·8	81	...	4·01	+1·35
Deesa	29·450	WSW	22	89·7	78·0	87	0·15	5·17	+3·95
Ahmedabad	29·475	SW	6	93·2	79·1	78	0·01	5·40	...
Bhuj	29·429	W	28	89·4	77·4	83	0·04	6·97	+4·87
Rajkot	29·491	WSW	23	[illegible]	77·1	81	...	12·12	+8·83
Veraval	29·328	...	9	84·9	81·2	81	0·01	9·81	...
Neemuch	29·481	W	7	[illegible]	76·1	76	...	7·74	+4·81
Indore	29·521	W	10	89·2	73·6	78	...	4·37	−1·2
Saugor	29·443	NW	8	90·8	76·6	71	..	0·02	+0·08
Jubbulpore	29·475	WSW	7	86·4	77·6	80	0·05	3·99	+2·64
Hoshangabad	29·491	SW	8	92·4	76·6	80	0·03	10·27	+3·55
Khandwa	29·545	W	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	...	8·39	+3·46
Raipur	29·461	SW	12	89·5	75·6	...	0·64	12·49	+5·27
Nagpur	29·509	WSW	15	92·3	[illegible]	76	0·07	[illegible]	+4·86
Amraoti	29·542	WNW	16	90·7	73·8	74	...	[illegible]	+6·72
Akola	29·550	WNW	14	[illegible]	74·7	71	...	6·11	+2·39
Surat	29·540	SW	[illegible]	88·1	81·1	79	0·10	6·42	−1·42
Malegaon	29·559	W	16	87·4	74·1	85	...	[illegible]	+2·09
Bombay	29·644	WSW	16	87·1	[illegible]	85	0·41	27·32	+11·37
Poona	29·636	WSW	24	85·0	71·4	88	0·01	8·06	+1·93
Ahmednagar	29·602	WNW	19	85·9	71·4	84	...	7·97	..
Aurangabad	29·604	WSW	9	92·3	70·2	72	...	8·75	...
Sholapur	[illegible]	W	16	95·8	72·0	62	...	3·19	−1·29
Ratnagiri	29·677	WSW	9	86·4	76·9	89	0·35	15·30	−11·24
Belgaum	29·662	WSW	7	78·2	[illegible]	87	0·19	15·23	+9·06
Goa	29·703	NW	16	85·1	77·4	91	0·57	28·86	...
Karwar	29·732	N	6	82·2	76·5	82	0·73	33·97	+7·19
Mangalore	29·783	C	5	82·8	[illegible]	98	2·92	42·08	+11·76
Calicut	29·805	NW	11	[illegible]	74·5	94	4·73	39·31	+5·71
Cochin	29·847	NW	M	86·2	73·7	[illegible]	3·19	26·65	+2·06
Bangalore	29·715	WSW	16	79·7	66·3	88	...	2·14	−0·84
Secunderabad	29·590	WSW	20	95·6	73·4	62	0·04	4·65	+0·59
Masulipatam	[illegible]	WNW	17	[illegible]	82·1	68	...	4·49	−0·31
Bellary	29·678	W	13	92·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·05	0·85	−0·71
Cuddapah	29·659	WSW	M	[illegible]	80·9	61	0·01	3·21	−3·48
Madras	29·664	SW	11	[illegible]	83·5	60	...	1·22	−0·62
Coimbatore	29·781	W	9	85·9	70·8	93	0·13	3·35	+2·09
Trichinopoly	29·708	WSW	17	98·1	79·8	61	..	0·25	−1·98
Negapatam	29·701	W	12	100·8	82·4	66	...	1·14	−0·28
Colombo	29·817	W	10	85·6	77·5	91	0·16	8·36	+1·62
Aden (25th)	29·661	S	10	100·3	84·3	77	...	...	...
Aden (26th)	29·632	SW	13	97·3	81·3	68	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·35" (26·33); G T H=0·22 (26·13); S G H=0·17, (28·12); C P=0·41 (27·32).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly over nearly the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. South-Westerly and north-westerly winds obtain in many places, and the force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 28 at Rajkot, 26 at Veraval and Secunderabad, 24 at Malegaon, 22 at Deesa, Khandwa and Trichinopoly, and 20 at Amraoty. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Secunderabad and the minimum 4° in excess at Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (4·73"), Cochin (3·19") and Mangalore (2·92"), over an inch at Delhi (1·00"), and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Deesa, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Coimbatore and Colombo. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and conditions are very favourable for rain there. In the Madras Presidency humidity and cloud proportion are both increasing, and local showers are probable. In Gujarat, the Central and North-West Provinces and Berar conditions are favourable for rain. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states "light south-east trades, and overcast sky, passing showers, and that lower clouds are moving rapidly from south-east."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

Friday's observations:—Pressure has given way rapidly in North-Western India and is unusually low in North Punjab where it is a quarter inch below normal and seven-tenths of an inch lower than on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are hence unusually steep along the West Coast and strong winds obtain more especially on Sind and Kathiawar coasts. Abnormally strong westerly winds obtain over the whole of the Deccan, Central India and the Gangetic Plain. Heavy rain has fallen on Malabar Coast and showers in the Central Provinces, N.-W. P., Oudh, the Punjab and the hills. Calicut reports five inches, Cochin and Mangalore three, and Simla and Delhi two. Pressure has given way rapidly over the north of the Bay and South Bengal, and the depression is now well marked and unusually deep; it has been stationary for the past 24, hours and the centre is probably some distance to the east of Saugor Island. General rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpur. Darjeeling reports nine inches, Patna four; Gaya, Tavoy, Akyab and Calcutta three. The weather conditions are very abnormal, and strong monsoon winds obtain, more especially in the Bay. The depression in the Bay is further east than usual in June, and will probably move in north-north-west or the north-west direction.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·707
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·2
Dew Point		77·6
Relative humidity of Air		·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·8
General Directions of wind*		W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	368
Fall of Rain		0·11
Total fall during month		24·16
year		27·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th		0·25

CALENDAR.—JUNE & JULY 1896.

Last Quarter ... July 3rd, 6h. 14·6m. a.m.
New Moon ... ,, 11th, 6h. 28·2m. a.m.
First Quarter ... ,, 17th, 8h. 56·6m. p.m.
Full Moon ... ,, 24th, 10h. 36·4m. p.m.

June

Sat. 27.—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Bombay Gun Club, meeting, 4-30 p.m.—Marriage Provident Association, meeting, 3 p.m.—P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English Mails of 12th inst., due to arrive at 11 a.m.—Sunrise 5-25 a.m.; Sunset, 6-40 p.m.; High water 0-15m., 1-8a.; Low water 6-0m., 7-11a.

Sun. 28.—4th Sunday after Trinity—Half-yearly General meeting, Khoja Debating Society Khoja Library, 10-30 a.m.—Sunrise 5-26 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 0-59m., 1-46a.; Low water 6-41m., 7-51a.

Mon. 29.—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting 5-45 p.m.—Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-26 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 1-41m., 2-22a.; Low water 7-20m., 8-30a.

Tues. 30.—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—M. M. Co.'s s. s. Yara due to arrive at 4 a.m.—Sunrise 5-26 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 2-24m., 2-54a.; Low water 7-57m., 9-10a.

July

Wed. 1.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Native General Library, adjourned General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-27 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 3-6m., 3-24a.; Low water 8-3m., 9-52a.

Thur. 2.—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-27 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water [illegible], 3-54a.; Low water 9-17m., 10-33a.

Fri. 3.—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—P. and O. s. s. Bombay (extra) due to arrive—Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Co., meeting, 3 p.m.—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Sutlej.—Sunrise 5-27 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 4-42m., 4-28a.; Low water 10-18m., 1-31a.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's R[illegible]

410-411-68—Craigie [illegible] and O—Harri[illegible] labhai [illegible] Ootamchand Maneckchand—Bhaishankar [illegible] Part heard.

258-95—M H Khan (for pauper)—Namoobhai [illegible] Moroba and others—In person—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of [illegible] sition Act X of 1870 and in the matter [illegible] Purshotum Narayen and others—Framjee [illegible]

Postponed Long Causes.

612-95—In person—Anandrao [illegible] Damodhar [illegible] Bicknell—H Bicknell.

1023-95—Edgelow and G— [illegible] Jee D and Co.

103-96—Chalk W and [illegible] Kh[illegible] Raoji and others—In person [illegible]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ... rest by a sick child ... teeth. Go at once ... of Mrs. Winslow's ... the poor sufferer ... less and pleasant ... quiet sleep ... little cherub ... soothes ... gums, re... best k...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 12, Marine Street.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

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INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Market. Show-room, open daily.

CHEAP and COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in central and healthy part of Fort. Cool Breezes. Loft nearly ready. Mrs. RUSSELL, Top Floor, Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

WANTED, as SUPERINTENDENT of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Bombay, a married Pensioner, Rs. 30 per mensem and free quarters. Apply giving full particulars to MAJOR HOSKYN, R.E., P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay.

WANTED, STUDENTS TUITION, in Arabic by a competent Professor through English or French. Apply "F. D." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—LADIES' SHOWER-PROOF COATS. N. D. BATLIWALLA, Stamp Dealer, Opposite Hong Kong Bank, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTINE is unfailing for pale-faced females, children and Nursing Mothers, also during recovery from severe illness. Re. 1-4 and 1-10. Of all Principal Chemists.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Near up Grant Road Station, TOP FLOOR, of No. 2 and GROUND FLOOR No. 4 BUNGALOWS, Grant Road Cross Lane. Apply SETNA, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—The Upper-Storied House on Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Point, "Land's End", Bandora. Formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. N. S. Symons. Unrivalled situation and excellent accommodation. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to the SECRETARY, the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872; "Alice Buildings," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel. Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manners make one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead.—E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests Punjab.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—is a First Class upperstoried and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PEARSE & CO.'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is the Strongest and Best. Per Bottle As. 8; ½ Bottle Annas 5 only. Ask for our General Price List of Stores, &c. Please note our only address—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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2 „ Keg	24	0	and	31	0

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Bhopal, 1,870 tons, Captain W V Dohren, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo, from Hamburg.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (6th June), with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno 1 499 tons, Captain E Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong (3rd June), with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Jubeda, 1,711 tons, Captain J F Tyndal, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Mauritius, (13th June), with a cargo of sugar and general, and 53 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	City of Edinburg	2202	Bailey	Karachi	27-6	Forbes & Co
B	Ehrenfels	1827	Ziegenmeyer	Karachi	27-6	Glade & Co
C	Naderi	1189	McAlister	R S Ports	28-6	B & P S N Co
D	Australia	2321	Tait	Glasgow	3-7	W & A Graham
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	Tenasserim	1950	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Mahanadi	547	Adam			Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	524	Budroo	Mangalore	27-6	Do.
L	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Do.
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	N F		Do.
M	Bahadur	529	Fairweather	Karachi	30-6	Do.
N	Avoca	905	Davidson	Zanzibar		H C Joosub
O	Strathness	2595	Durdin	Japan	29-6	W & A Graham & Co
P	Safari	992	Kienne	Zanzibar	3-7	F Heyer
Q	Tokio	2431	Jones	Centre Hull	27-6	F Muir & Co
	30 Tons Crane.					
	Fultala	2692	Blott	Calcutta	27-6	M M and Co
	Bombay	2049	Robertson			J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Thames	2321	Nantes	London	10-7	P & O S N Co
3	Nadir	2041	Crebbin	Calcutta		T Morrison
4	Nurani	2870	Carson	Calcutta	26-6	T Morrison
5	Peninsular	3047	Seymour	London	26-6	P & O S N Co
6	Bq John Davie	1013	C Boon	Calcutta		H A Abdool
7	Amphitrite	2320	Mitis	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Pachumba	544	Rickford	Kurrachi	30-6	M M & Co
9	Emir	2608	Robson	Amsterdam & Havre		K Nixon & Co
10	Lynrowan	1787	McNeil	Kurrachee	12-7	K Nixon & Co
12	Aston Hall		McFee			E Bates & Co
14	Bhundara	2190	Bell	Calcutta		M M & Co
15	Bhopal	1870	Dohren	Calcutta	27-6	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Lawada	2124	Maginis	Zanzibar	4-7	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Jubeda (s)	Tyndal	Mauritius, June 13.
26	Bisagno (s)	Dodero	Hongkong, June 3.
	Wille de Belford (s)	Brehaut	Reunion, June 15.
	Hydaspes (s)	Barcham	Hongkong, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	H M S Lapwing	Storey	Mauritius.
26	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
	Peninsular (s)	Seymour	London.

* The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nadir, Crebbin, for Calcutta.
„ Bhopal, Dohren, for Madras and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Jubeda, for Jedda, &c.
„ Bisagno, for China.
Barque John Davie, for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Thames s, 2101, Nantes.
Australia s, 2321, Tait.
Tokio s, 2481, Jones.
Emir s, 2620, Robson.
Ehrenfels s, 1727, Zigenmeyer.
Amphitrite s, 2321, Mitis.
Astrakhan s, 2236 Evans.
Strathness s, 2595, Durdin.
Mirzapore s, 2168, London.
Safari s, 993, Kienne.
Thrunscoe s, 2186, Leisk.
Kirkhill s, 2347, Watson.
John Davie (bq), 1013, Boon.
Bhopal s, 1245, Dohren.
City of Edinburgh s, 2102 Bailey.
Aston Hall, 2254, McFee.
Bombay s, 2049, Robertson.
Castlemoor s, 1846, Flause.
Echuca s, 1736, Bond.
Eden Hall s, 2333, Black.
Lynrowan s, 1795, McNeil.
Strathnairn s, 2599, Cunning.
Werneth Hall s, 2610, Candy.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. S. Lapwing, Story.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R I M S Elphinstone, McArthur.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
23	Matiana s	Craft	Mauritius, June 3.
	Pentakota s	Cave	Singapore, June 10,
	Simla s	Field	London, May 22.

DEPARTURES.
June 23.—Steamers Mount Tabor and Umlazi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
24	Palitana s		Rangoon.
	M Meenatchy s		Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

June.			
23	Canara s		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM GLASGOW.
Australia s—8 cases stationery, and 9 bales writing paper, Nuzerally Cumroodin; 28 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 29 bales writing paper, Byramji Shapoorjee; City of Edinburgh s—20 kegs chemicals, K Visram; 195 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—12 cases medicine, F Fischer and Co.
Thames s—4 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 191 packages provisions, medicine, etc, Treacher and Co; 9 cases biscuit, Furdoonjee Rustomjee; 40 cases provision, S R Subedar; 2 cases medicine and 25 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasji; 5 cases medicine, S P Ghandy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Methley Hall s—300 cases candles, Abdoolally Ebrahim.
Australia s—9 cases polished plate glass, Hussonally Mahomedally.
City of Edinburgh s—500 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Ebrahim.
Aston Hall s—18 cases polished plate glass, M Suffoo; 20 cases glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 7 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 500 boxes soap, A H Seedick.

FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—76 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 50 cases glassware, Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy; 65 cases glassware, K Somjee; 5 cases coloured paper, Hussonally Mahomedally.
Rhenfels s—40 casks chemicals, M Munjee and Co.
Bangalore s—11 cases pot paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—10 drums rectified spirit, V Bhica and Co; 38 crates glassware, Lawrence and Co; 150 casks chemicals W B Soman; 28 cases chemicals, S C Dhondy and Co.
Benares s—36 hogsheads methylated spirit, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin.

FROM TRIESTE.
Amptitrite s—30 bales writing paper, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally.

FROM VENICE.
Peninsular s—27 cases glassware, A H Karimbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.
Australia s—66 packages clocks, Choonilal Chuggonlal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—55 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 59 bales wool, Moolchund Khoopchand; 68 bales wool, Girdharidas Radha Kison; 4 bales silkwaste, Lallubhoy Nanabhoy; 234 cwt coir yarns, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 3 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 77 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 80 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersey; 175 bales wool, Jadhavjee Cara; 200 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 80 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Latiff; 25 tons linseed, oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 550 bales cottonfly, and 150 bales cotton waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 60 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 cases chutney and 6 cases curry powder, K Ambaram.

FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—7 cwt ivory, Abdool Rehman Ahmed; 12 cwt ivory, Moosa Goolam Mahomed; 6 cwt moyeesteeth, and 5 cwt ivory, Cassum Nanjee Mianee.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Australia s—1,004 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Emir s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwt gum, Societe Generale Mercantile Paris.

FOR TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—201 cwt myrabollams, Jaffur Joomabhai.

FOR HONGKONG.
Mirzapore s—1,100 lbs gold stone, Ramjee Canjee; 800 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Mirzapore s—142 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Strathness s—75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,100 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.
Strathness s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Bhundara s—240 bales cotton, E Thackerdas, 200 bales cotton R Luchmandas.
Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, Pheroz C Sithna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.
Kettewell, Capt, 22nd Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.

JUNE 23.
Swiney, 2 Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

JUNE 25.
Sprague, Surg Capt, Bo I M S, on leave, from Godhra.
Fowle, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars on leave, from Secunderabad.
Smyth, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars on leave, from Secunderabad.

JUNE 26.
Robinson, 2nd Lt, Bo, 17th Bo I, on leave, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.
Chamier, Lt, Ms, 24th M I, on leave, to Almora.

JUNE 26.
Burton, Major Ms, 25th M I, on leave, to England.
Burton, Surg-Major, Ms, 7th M I, on leave, to England.
Fowle, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to Europe.
Smyth, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars on leave, to Europe.
Parry, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Sprague, Surg-Capt, Bo I, M S, on leave, to England.
White, Lt, Bengal 1st B I, on leave, to England.
Dods, Capt, Bengal 1st Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England.
Roberts, Lt, Punj 24th P I, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Capt, Punj 5th Goorkhas, on leave to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th June, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters on Wednesday next the 1st proximo at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Trooper H W Howell, having permanently left Bombay his resignation is accepted.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop:—E G Martes, R Flecknestein, W S Firth, A K Greco, H Blaschock, and E H Lawrence

3. H J D Clerk, Lce Corpl, Calcutta Light-Horse is attached to the Squadron and posted to "A" Troop.

4. There will be Tent-pegging and hurdle practices at the Cooperage (7 a.m.) every Saturday, commencing from 4th July.

5. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range Commencing 4 p.m. for all members on Saturday 4th proximo and every alternate Saturday until further notice

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Football Club at Head-quarters on Tuesday next the 30th instant at 6 p.m.

Members of the Corps wishing to join the Club are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, as early as possible.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening, reports an advance of 3-16 per cent. in Consols, at 113 1-8; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 119¾. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at £64 5-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 31 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was advanced in value 1-8 cent per oz., at 69 1-8 cents; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars. Extra Council Allotments to the amount of 5 lakhs were made on Madras yesterday, at 1s. 2 7-32d.—the price at which the extra Bills were placed on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Gold to Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower yesterday, at 101. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday, showed a decrease of one per cent. in the Banks' Reserve, which stood on Wednesday, at 59 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at the nominal rate of 3 per cent.; and the market rates of discount, as reduced on Wednesday, were ⅝ per cent. on short London Bills, and 7-8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Brown Rapeseed; at 32 7-8s. per 416 lbs. business done, shipment this and next month to Havre, market firm.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined yesterday 1-16d. per lb. and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. for June deliveries, and 3 39-64d. for October-November. Surats were also 1-32d. lower. The market closed easier; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

There was also a drop in the price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday, say of 1-8 cent in ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7¼ cents per lb.; but Futures were 4 points higher in both positions, at 6·63 cents for September, and 6·65 cents for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales, and the total figures for this season now compare as follows, with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Thursday's Receipts	1,000	800	2,400
Five days' do.	9,000	5,500	1,080
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,188,000	7,871,000	5,831,300

In our local Cotton market to-day the feeling has been quiet and prices are unchanged; but exporters have bought nothing; and the purchases of the Mills have been confined to 700 bales, consisting of 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 154; and Barampore, at Rs. 170½-75, and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 160; Julgaum, at Rs. 162½; and Bhavnagar, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with but a very limited enquiry from shippers. Prices are all unchanged, except in the case of *Linseed* which is half-an-anna per cwt. cheaper, at Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	710	bales.
Wheat	12,553	cwts.
Linseed	6,276	„
Rapeseed	3,885	„
Gingelly	661	„
Poppyseed	2,903	„
Groundnuts	682	„
Castorseed	1,471	„
Rice	538	„

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone with very little business passing. A few transactions have been reported for Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, at 8s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, while 1s. 2 5-16d. was the rate for ready three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have been very scarce to-day; but owing to Bazaar resales, rates advanced, and we closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2 9-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 5-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 2 3-8d.	„
Francs	do.	1·50½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm at 109 11-16 for the account and afterwards advanced to 110 1-16; but declined again in a weaker market, and eventually closed at 110.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, and the following are the changes that have taken place, an advance of Rs. 35 each, in Bombay United, and Khandeish; of Rs. 20 each, in Alliance, and Bombay Cottons; of Rs. 15, in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10, in Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each, in David, Howard, and Bullough, Imperial Cotton, and Manockjee M. Petit; and of Rs. 2, in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 35, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 25, in Indo-China; of Rs. 15, in Hope; and of Rs. 2½, in Jamshed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-8
Bar Silver	31 5-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £49,200,000; increase, £100,000; Public Deposits, £13,200,000; Other Deposits, £52,200,000; decrease, £100,000; Other Securities, £29,100,000; decrease, £400,000; Notes and Gold, £38,900,000; decrease, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Betimbro, from Bombay, arrived to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for San Jose, and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.
Turkish route, interrupted beyond Fao.
Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.
Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius, at noon on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	26	2	40 p.m.	...	22
Suez	26	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th June, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	30	...	3
„ Karachi	...	30	...	3
„ Madras	2	45	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June, 1896 on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	48,200	20	50,220
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·63.)	14	341	...	355
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	77,815	5,91,638	1,759	6,71,212
Total for 23 weeks	79,815	6,39,838	1,779	7,21,432
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,136	33,416	31	36,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	290	...	317
Total to corresponding date do.	57,414	5,60,759	1,441	6,19,614

Increase for the week ... Rs. 13,637
Ditto to date ... 1,01,818

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 25.

10 p.m.	87·4

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CASSELS—June 23, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev J W Cassels, Chaplain, H M I Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

MILLETT—June 22, at Kilpauk, Madras, after an illness of six hours, Charles Alfred, the only and dearly loved son of E L Milett, aged 22 years, 7 months and 28 days.

SMITH—June 13, at Rawalpindi, of sunstroke, Caroline, the beloved wife of Robert Claude Smith, of Bracco, formerly of Redcliffe Towers, Paignton, Devon, aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

WE have drawn attention to a very serious indictment brought against the arrangements at present in vogue for the conveyance of invalid soldiers from India to England. Reference was made more particularly to the R. I. M. S. Clive and her recent homeward voyage with a large number of the spring invalids. The charges were so grave that we were loth to credit them in their entirety. We hoped against hope that they might be only partially true, and that the circumstances were exceptional, and in some degree beyond control. We instituted inquiries, and we are compelled to say that far from the case of the Clive being exceptional, it is only too certain that the sick soldier from the time he leaves the Station Hospital in which he is under treatment in India till his arrival at Netley, is subjected to an amount of hardship and exposure which verges on inhumanity, if it does not reach that point. In support of this conclusion we cite facts derived from an authoritative source. In the first place we give an accurate narrative which illustrates the invaliding arrangements a few years ago. "There were collected on the parade ground, at Meean Meer, some 150 invalids from Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, and the other stations north of Lahore. They were suffering from every kind of ailment that is indigenous to India, dysentery, malaria, consumption, liver abscess, and enteric fever in the convalescent stage. Many of the invalids were suffering from the fell scourge that is at present working such awful havoc among the British troops in India. They were wasted debilitated wrecks of men, in some cases loathsome even to themselves. Yet they were all herded together indiscriminately in tents, without beds to lie upon, with no nursing or anything but the most haphazard medical treatment; with no hospital dietary and only ordinary barrack rations, served up anyhow by the wretched coolies that do duty as cooks in the Rest Camp. From Meean Meer the men entrained, and a halt was made at Amritsar to collect the invalids from there, thence to Amballa, Meerut, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and other places to Deolali. At each and every one of the stations a fresh batch of sick was taken up till ultimately the whole number amounted to over 400 men, women and children, of whom over 200 men were certified medically as requiring "lying-down" accommodation, *i.e.*, they were more or less bedridden. *En route* they were detrained some six or seven times and halted in different Rest Camps. On three occasions the trains were changed altogether, and the wretched men had to be rearranged in the accommodation provided. The journey to Deolali occupied pretty well a fortnight, and during the whole of that time, these sick men—many of them suffering from ailments of the gravest nature—received no treatment whatever, had no food to eat other than barrack rations, were deprived of proper rest and sleep, had nothing to lie upon but the hard seat of a railway carriage or the straw in a blazing hot tent in a Rest Camp. Means of ablution there were none, and many of them never had their clothes off their backs. The journey would have been a trying one to men in robust health; it was cruel hardship to invalids. Arrived at Deolali matters improved somewhat; there was a hospital, though it could not accommodate anything like all of the sick, and tents had to be used. A delay of several weeks occurred before the sick men were sent on to Bombay." This circumstantial itinerary of a troop train from the north of India to Bombay confirms what we have already said as to the necessity for a thorough overhauling of the arrangements for the transport of the sick from distant stations to the port of embarkation.

Now let us see the nature of the arrangements for looking after the men from the time of their arrival in the dock at Bombay until they are landed at Portsmouth. "The Troopship told off for their accommodation was crowded with time-expired men: the invalids were kept lying for a couple of hours on the Sassoon Bunder before the flats were ready to take them off. It was a hot day in March, and the sun was very trying. The sick attendants in the Troopship were one staff sergeant, one corporal, and four privates, Medical Staff Corps, and this was all the skilled assistance that the Medical Officers had to rely upon to look after something like 500 seriously ailing men. There were only 32 beds in the hospital, so as a make-shift, cots were slung on the 'tween decks. The hospital on board was what is known technically as a "non-dieted" hospital, *i.e.*, ordinary sea rations were issued plus any extra the doctor might order. Imagine the condition of a man suffering from severe dysentery lying in the 'tween decks of a crowded troopship, close to the engines, in the Red Sea and with nothing but "bully beef" and hard biscuit to eat. The so-called medical comforts are a mere figure of speech, for how was it possible to cook for sick men when all the galley space was required to prepare food for the large number of men on board? Throughout the voyage there was the same disregard of the needs of the invalids. At Port Said, for instance, in coaling the ship, the coal dust lay deep on the cots of the sick, the air was laden with it, and the terrible coughing of some of those suffering from chest complaints was heart-rending to hear. At Portsmouth even things were no better. Not a single man was detailed to carry the invalids ashore. Several of the men died on the voyage, and many of them were in a critical state on arrival at Netley! The whole journey occupied nearly three months."

The foregoing is a simple statement of facts given from a personal experience. Lest it should be thought that the remedy to the deplorable state of things thus described has since been applied, we publish the account of a voyage more recently made in one of the Indian Marine Troopships, conveying troops from the Bay of Bengal to Bombay. "The ship was packed with troops and had on board some thirty-five invalids; about one-half of them were serious cases requiring special attention. There was no doctor on board, the sick were in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, and quite a junior. The place told off for a hospital was a room on the main deck, about the size of a large double stateroom; it had two small parts, and its door opened out into the alloway immediately opposite the engine-room. There were five bunks in it, each containing a filthy mattress. There were no means of ablution or other necessaries, no ventilation, and the temperature in this modern 'Black hole' was always over 100 degrees. On board there was one poor wretch, who was suffering from a nameless disease in such a horrible and pronounced form that isolation was absolutely a necessity, but there was no place to isolate him except in the so-called hospital, and as a consequence, any other poor fellow that required rest in bed could not get it, but had to do the best he could on the crowded deck. It is impossible to give an idea of the awful condition of the hospital: without proper ventilation, with the hot air from the engine room blowing into it, and having as an occupant the poor creature above mentioned, a living horror from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. One man in raging fever was laid there for a few hours, when he was semi-conscious, but ere long he pleaded piteously to be let out. The passage of this ship to Bombay occupied ten days." We could multiply instances, but we have no wish to harrow the feelings of our readers by doing so. The examples quoted show that the same gross mismanagement is in evidence both by rail, in the Indian Marine ships, and in Home troopships. Such a scandalous state of affairs can only be attributed to departmental apathy, coupled with the absence of defined responsibility, while individual initiative is discouraged. What is every man's business is no man's business. Now that attention has been drawn to this deplorable want of care in the transport of our invalided troops, we may look for a speedy and thorough reform. Parliament is still sitting, and there is ample time to invite the Government to take immediate and vigorous action to put an end to what is a national scandal.

As the despatch of the Government of India has now reached Lord George Hamilton, the promised debate in the House of Commons on the employment of Indian troops in the Soudan cannot be long deferred. It is believed that Lord Elgin has in the despatch given some weighty reasons for renouncing the decision to charge India with the ordinary expenses of the troops she has lent to the Egyptian Government. The practice of thus indenting upon India and making her pay the bill has grown up almost imperceptibly, and if it had been allowed without protest in the present instance it would have passed into a recognised policy. The insecurity of India's financial equilibruim in these days of uncertain exchange; the probability of a much larger demand being made upon as for troops in the autumn; and the doubtful wisdom of the attempt to re-conquer the Soudan, are circumstances which have combined to draw an exceptional amount of attention to the subject of the bill of costs for the Indian troops, so that the case may in legal phraseology be described as a test one. If India does not win the day now, she is not likely to win it on future occasions of the same kind. Happily the prospects of success are favourable. Our old friend, Mr. Maclean, although a warm supporter of the Government, has, like Mr. John Morley, given notice that when the resolution to be moved by the Secretary of State is brought forward, he will move an amendment for the purpose of relieving the Indian exchequer from paying any part of the cost of conquering the Soudan. There are numerous indications that other Unionist members will support Mr. Maclean's amendment, and this being so, it is not improbable that Government will withdraw the proposal, rather than risk defeat upon it. But if the enquiries of the Whips show that this risk is small, the words of the Premier himself spoken in reference to the Abyssinian campaign, supply loftier reasons than those of mere political expediency for her Majesty's Ministers to treat India fairly in this matter. "I do not like India to be looked upon as an English barrack in the Oriental seas from which we may draw any number of troops without paying for them," said Lord Salisbury. "It is bad for England because it is always bad for us not to have that check upon the temptation to engage in little wars which can only be controlled by the necessity of paying for them. If this garrison which we keep in India is, as all Indian authorities assure us, necessary for maintaining that country in security and peace, that garrison ought not to be rashly diminished. If, on the other hand, it is too large and India can for any length of time conveniently spare these troops, then the Indian population ought not to be so unnecessarily taxed."

IN view of the charges of neglect brought against a Municipal department in reference to the Dongri Street fatality some months ago, Mr. Snow has been well advised in seeking Counsel's opinion as to how far the Municipality is responsible for the extrication of living or dead persons from the debris of fallen houses. We have so many jerry buildings in the Native Town, that are passed by thousands of people daily, that it is very desirable to obtain an authoritative pronouncement on this subject. Section 61 (1) of the Municipal Act makes it incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision by any means or measures which it is lawfully competent to them to use or to take for "the securing or removal of dangerous buildings and places." The only sections of the Act which contain specific provisions in relation to the carrying into effect of the obligatory duty thus imposed by the very general terms of section 61 are sections 329 and 354, but it has been held that neither of these sections can have any application to the case of a building which has already collapsed, for they contemplate the serving of notice to the occupier in the first instance,—a procedure generally impossible in the case of a collapsed building. But under section 64 (3) of the Act the Commissioner is required on the occurrence of any sudden accident involving danger to human life, to take such immediate action as the emergency shall appear to him to justify or to require. Mr. Inverarity, to whom the question was referred, is of opinion that this section does not impose upon the Municipality any legal obligation or responsibility to take measures to extricate persons who are buried under the debris, except in cases where the accident involves danger to human life. But as everyone knows, these cases are the rule rather than the exception. Mr. Inverarity considers that the section does not involve the responsibility of providing and maintaining a special staff and appliances to meet the exigencies of such cases, and thinks that the present practice "of rendering such assistance from the several departments or branches of the Municipality as in the circumstances of each case is found to be practicable" is a reasonable one. While admitting that the section contemplates the possibility of budget grant for the purpose of providing a special staff, Mr. Inverarity points out that it leaves to the discretion of the Commissioner the question of the action to be taken to meet any emergency. This view of the law is, no doubt, sound, but it by no means follows that the Municipality should confine itself to what it is compelled to do, instead of making use of the discretionary powers it possesses, with a view to preventing loss of life. While there may be no legal obligation on the Municipality to provide special apparatus for rescuing people whose life is ebbing away in the debris of a fallen house, it seems to us that the Corporation might well consider the desirability of doing so.

ALTHOUGH the statement of the *New York World*, that a sanguinary conflict between the British and Venezuelans had taken place at Barima, proved to be devoid of foundation, there can now be no room for doubt as to the correctness of the intelligence which came from British Guiana a few days later. It was to the effect that the Venezuelans had arrested and conveyed to their territory, Mr. Harrison, a British Government official, who was directing the making of roads on the British side of the Schomberg line. This indignity—which practically amounts to a repetition of the insult offered to the British flag from which the Venezuelan trouble developed its recent acute phase—has led to the despatch of a Colonial force to Acarabisci, a small town on the borders of the modified Schomberg Line within which Lord Salisbury objects to arbitrate. The force has been sent for the purpose of protecting the other British surveyors from the indignity which Mr. Harrison has suffered. General Crespo and his Government must beware lest they strain the forbearance of a strong Power towards a weak and insecure one to breaking point. Whatever the views of the United States President may be in regard to the way that the Monroe doctrine should be interpreted, Great Britain cannot allow a continuance of these outrages upon British surveyors while carrying out their duties in territory of which we are in possession, and in regard to which the Venezuelan claim has not yet been proved. President Cleveland is unable to support even by inference such an unwarrantable proceeding, and his Government, at the request of Sir Julian Pounceforte, is using its good offices to procure the release of Mr. Harrison pending further negotiations. The unfortunate feature of this request of our Ambassador at Washington is that it implies an acknowledgment on the part of Great Britain of the right of the United States to manage the negotiations in an international controversy which, as a matter of fact, does not directly concern her. But if Sir Julian Pounceforte had not taken this course, great delay would have been occasioned, since diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela were broken off some time ago, owing to the misconduct of the latter, and can only be conducted through the German Government.

THE Gymkhana Monsoon Mud Sports will commence on Wednesday evening next.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER LAPWING, under the command of Lieut.-Commander R. H. Storey, sailed on Thursday evening for Mauritius.

UMRA KHAN, the late Chief of Jandoul, has been somewhat indisposed, and he will probably not leave Bombay for some days. He is still residing in the Mussafarkhana, at Mody Bay.

CAPTAIN McMAHON arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Simla, and proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular, yesterday afternoon.

THE papers circulated to the Corporation for consideration at the July meeting include a tabular statement from Mr. J. W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, showing the streets and lanes open] on the 29th May, 1896, in the Umarkhady, Mazagon, the Malabar Hill and Khambala Hill, and Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sewerage Districts. "These statements," writes Mr. Smith in forwarding them, "afford a complete refutation of an article in the *Times of India* of the 27th May, which states, with gross incorrectness, that drainage trenches had been open at Byculla for upwards of 12 months."

ABOUT eight o'clock, on Saturday night, 23rd ult., three young gentlemen engaged a small sailing craft on Lake Windermere. The owner of the boat, John Campbell, suggested he should accompany them, but one of the party replied that he knew how to manage the boat. When the time for their return had expired, there were no signs of the young men. Campbell, therefore, rowed out on the lake, and met his son returning with another party. In reply to questions, Campbell was informed that the missing yacht was higher up the lake and was coming in. Thereupon he returned to shore; but another hour elapsing without any sign of the missing yacht appearing, the boat owner and his son set out and rowed by the small island above Bele Isle. They continued their search until midnight, but without any result. Early the following morning, Mr. Hayward, of Stourcliffe, where the party were lodging, went to the lake side to make inquiries about his missing visitors. Search parties were organised, and resulted in the discovery, near Rough Holm, of two hats and the hatchway of the yacht. This left little doubt as to the fate of the party, which consisted of Mr. H. H. Wright, of Altrincham, Cheshire; Mr. Bruntain, his brother-in-law, very recently married; and Mr. Squire, of Ellesmere Park, Eccles. They arrived at Windermere about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The wind had been squally all day, but had settled down towards evening. There was a heavy broadswell on the lake, however, and about nine o'clock the wind again began to below in squalls. Two of the bodies have been recovered.

THE death in the workhouse of a clergyman, who at one time spent 20,000*l*. in charity, is reported by a Leicester Correspondent, who says:—The Rev. George Tripp, a clerk in holy orders, who had held curacies in Lambeth, St. Paul's, Bethnal-green, Chelsea, Bristol, Cornwall, has died in Market Bosworth Workhouse. He is believed to have been a son of General Tripp. He was educated at King's College, and had at one time 20,000*l*., which he spent in charity. He was a munificent benefactor of foreign missions and benevolent institutions. He eventually gained a settlement in Market Bosworth Union through being the curate of one of its parishes. Some days ago, he caught a chill through walking on the cement floor barefooted.

THE daughter of the great Sir Robert Peel, with whom Lord Beaconsfield had the interesting conversation at dinner, related by Canon MacColl, in this month's *Contemporary Review*, quoted in the *Daily News*," of was Mrs. Stoner. On one occasion (writes a correspondent) Mr. Gladstone was asked, when Lord Beaconsfield was still in the House of Commons, how he was able to bear the taunts and jibes of his principal opponent? Mr. Gladstone replied by relating the conversation between Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Stonor with reference to Sir Robert Peel, and stating that this circumstance gave him so clear an insight into Lord Beaconsfield's character as to render him incapable of causing irritation, even when making the most provoking attacks.

THE *Electrical Review* announces that Mr. Edison has discovered a method of converting the Rontgen rays into brilliant light. By coating a Crookes' tube on the inside with fluorescent crystals, a pure white glow resembling sunlight is produced. No moonlike effect can be arranged in the multiple arcs system. Two other scarcely less wonderful discoveries promise a revolution in electric lighting. For several weeks Mr. Moore has publicly exhibited a mysterious but somewhat faint bluish glow in a vacuum tube without arcs or filaments. Mr. Tesla a few days ago, announced the discovery of a method of inducing millions of etheric vibrations per second within a vacuum tube without using any direct electrical connection. An ordinary sixteen-candle bulb gives by this method a light equal to two hundred and fifty candles, which is sufficient to light very pleasantly a large room. It enables rapid and perfect photographs to be taken. Its commercial efficiency is three times as great as that of the prevailing system; and it provides ample margin or further improvement.

THE Boer case against the Uitlanders has been so well put as in some of President K metaphors and pointed sayings. The Uitla was urged, bring money into the country. replied Mr. Kruger, "but what for? In as a present? No! They bring a lot in lot out." "Why should I let the Uitland political privileges?" asked the Presiden water of which you know nothing is mix with pure water, you subject it to cess of purification and distilling." the whip and reins," say the Uitlan stock, our property is also in the cart." that, "that," replied the President. " ings are in the same cart. But who going to drive me to? And how do I k don't mean to upset me?"

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* desires to express much sympathy with the French on the severe loss it has sustained by the wreck of a military train on the single line between and Algiers on the night of Sunday, M 10. Two companies of the 2nd Regiment of A Rifles were being conveyed from Mostaganem to Algiers, where they were to embark for Madagascar, when, with terrible impact, a collision with a goods train occurred between the stations of Adelia and Vesoul-Benian. Commandant Lagarde, in command of the detachment was killed on the spot, being almost decapitated and Captain Delebecque, nephew of General Delebecque, Lieutenants Godart, Pietri, and Laurent, and Sub-Lieutenant Coutant expired shortly after the accident, and Captain Lamafignere some days later, while four other officers were injured. The carriage in which the unfortunate officers were travelling was broken to matchwood. About 120 men were injured. To add to the seriousness of the disaster, no surgeon was with the detachment, and, though intelligence reached Blidah, at one o'clock in the morning, the special train carrying help could not leave until three hours later. The deceased officers were buried at Mostaganem with full military honours, and General Larchey, commanding the 19th Corps, delivered a touching eulogy of them. The Czar and the Emperor of Germany communicated the expression of their condolence.

THE historical section of the German General Staff is following up the publication of Moltke's memoirs of the war of 1866 by issuing his *Dienstschriften* concerning that campaign and the war of 1870 up to Sedan. The *Militar Wochenblatt*, remarking that it might be supposed, after all that has been written upon these operations, that this correspondence could contain nothing new, proceeds to show that this is not the case. Perhaps the most interesting thing the letters disclose is Moltke's politico-military view of the European situation. The idea of the union of Germany was always with him. In 1857 he considered the possibility of a French attack on the line Strasburg-Ulm. Three years later he writes with prophetic view of the Franco-Russian alliance. The time has not yet come, he says, for Russia to unite the Slavonic East to the Latin West against the centre of Europe, a situation which "might change the face of the world." At least he saw that such an alliance would unite the elements of the Germanic race to sustain the Titanic struggle. In 1863 we find him remarking that there is wanting in southern Germany a Power like Prussia in the north which could bind together the vital interests of the country for defence. Prussia must resist France at all costs, while the military power of Austria is paralysed by the need of watching Russia and safeguarding what is left in Italy, as well as by the Slav and Magyar races being unreconciled to the idea of Imperial unity. Moltke returns time after time to these ideas. An alliance with France he describes as contrary to nature and to the interest of Germany. If Austria should ally herself with France in opposition to Prussia, this would unite Germany under Prussian direction, for the preponderance of Austria is not to the interest of the smaller States. In short, the idea of German union under Prussian direction, and of an ultimate struggle with France, was always, in Moltke's thoughts, and for this he prepared himself.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CZAR HAS JAUNDICE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar is suffering from an attack of jaundice.

THE SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT BY THE VENEZUELANS.

The United States Government at the instance of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is using its good offices to procure the release of Mr. Harrison, the British surveyor, lately seized by the Venezuelans, pending further negotiations.

THE RISING IN MASHONALAND.

Latest advices from Mashonaland state that the rebels have surrounded Port Charter, and looted Marindella, where they seized twenty-five thousand cartridges.

A BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

During the fighting at Marindella, Lieutenant Bremner, of the 20th Hussars, who was serving as a volunteer, was killed.

THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT AND MR. RHODES.

A further despatch from the Transvaal Government affirms that the recent despatches urging the prosecution of Mr. Cecil Rhodes were animated by no hostile spirit, the Transvaal Government merely desiring to co-operate with Great Britain in promoting peace and confidence in Africa.

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

The Viceroy's despatch regarding the Suakin charges question has reached Lord George Hamilton.

It is stated that a number of Ministerialists are prepared to vote against charging India with the cost.

LI HUNG CHANG AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

Li Hung Chang paid a two hours' visit to Prince Bismarck yesterday, at Friedericksruh. The meeting was a most cordial one.

THE CLIVE AND WARREN HASTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The Royal Indian Marine steamers Warren Hastings and Clive have been ordered to return from Suakin immediately as their services are no longer required there.

RIOTING IN PERSIA.

Reports have reached here this morning of rioting in Shiraz.

THE BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

At a meeting of the Council, on the 15th July, the Burma Municipal Bill will be introduced and taken into consideration.

SURVEY AND IRRIGATION.

The Survey and Irrigation estimates for 1897-98 will be considered at an early Executive meeting. It is believed that two and a-half crores will be sanctioned as a preliminary measure.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—Colonel H. Pepon is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while officiating, vice Brigadier-General Murray.

Major G. Stawell is to be Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel Wentris.

Captain W. Beresford officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, vice Major Kitchener.

Brigade-Surgeon Blenkinsop is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel.

Admissions to the Staff Corps—Messrs. J. Muscroft and C. Fellows.

Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant—Manderson and H. Strong.

Major-General Evans, Colonels C. Cunningham and E. Clifford are admitted to the Colonel's allowances.

Captain T. Clarke, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Colonel H. Arnott is appointed Director-General of Military Works, vice Major-General Tomkins.

Military Works Department.—Brevet-Colonel Shone and Major Glennie receive promotion.

Mr. J. Godfrey, Public Works Department, officiates as Examiner of Accounts, vice Mr. H. Steuart.

Mr. G. Campbell is granted the rank of Superintendent of Works.

Mr. R. Hodges, Executive Engineer State Railways, is granted furlough for nine months.

State Railways.—The following officers of the Locomotive Department receive promotion:—Messrs. Yates, White, Peyton, and Schawbe.

Telegraph Department—Promotions—Messrs. Kenyon, Hill, Elrington, Meredith and Leslie.

Retirement.—The Rev. A. Bridge, Senior Chaplain Ecclesiastical Establishment, retires from the Service.

Surgeon-Colonel J. Newman is placed temporarily under the Military Department.

Mr. S. Fraser, C.S., is appointed *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident of Mysore.

Lieutenant A. Menzies, Manchester Regiment, is appointed Transport Officer, Malakhand Pass, vice Captain Northcote.

Captain E. Noris is appointed Station Staff Officer, First-Class, vice Major P. Milton.

Mr. C. Ross officiates as Examiner of Accounts, First-Class, vice E. R. Dennys.

HEAVY RAIN IN DARJEELING.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

A telegram reports over nine inches of rain, last night, in Darjeeling. The line between Ghoom and Darjeeling is blocked, and cannot be cleared for two days.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT: ITS OBJECTIVE.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

The *Pioneer* understands that it is practically certain that the operations in the Soudan will end with the occupation of Dongola, and that no campaign against the Mahadi is contemplated this year. It is possible that a portion of the Indian Contingent may consequently return to India in the autumn.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Sir George Robertson, the British Agent at Gilgit, will take short leave or furlough at an early date, preliminary to his promotion to a more important appointment.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 26.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz., Arabic higher Standard:—Lieutenant Ramsay, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment. Urdu Lower Standard—Lieutenant Wake, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment; and 2nd Lieutenant Goodfellow, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Sicher, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 7th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service ninth year commenced 11th February 1896).

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence:—

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Major Grant, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay Command, 90 days from 24th July to the 21st October 1896, on privilege leave out of India.

Cheshire Regiment—Captain Birch, Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, from 24th July to 21st September 1896, privilege leave out of India.

Royal Artillery—Captain Duffus, No. 9 Company Southern Division, one year, private affairs, out of India.

Royal Irish Rifles (2nd Battn.)—Lieutenant-Colonel Selby Smith, 3 months, private affairs, out of India.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Stoney, 6 months, medical certificate, out of India. Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon Martin, one year, private affairs, in India.

The undermentioned Officers are granted extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Parker, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, one month, medical certificate.

9th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Major Willis, 4 months, medical certificate.

19th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Major Ferguson, 6 months, medical certificate.

23rd Bombay Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel Kellie, one month, medical certificate.

The leave granted to 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Almeida, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Command. Order No. 176, dated 20th [illegible] 1896, is cancelled, with effect from 12th [illegible] 1896.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

THOSE who like to hear good as well as bad of a condemned man should read Lady Henry Paulet's sketch of her twenty months' life in Rhodesia, whither she went in 1893. Her admiration of the intelligent and beneficent rule of the administrator, on whom everyone—or almost everyone—is just now sitting in judgment, is as bravely expressed as it is deep. Her journey from Beira to the Gold Field was very pleasant in spite of a thirty-five miles' "walk" through the fly-belt as one of the stages. This tramp she and her maid accomplished partly in litters. It is now a thing of the past, for the railway runs the whole way to Chimoi, which is outside of the fly-belt. Lady Paulet says: "Certainly a bright day dawned for the miserable hunted Mashona when the Chartered Company came in and delivered him from the savage Matabele and gave him the means of living happily and well." These means were, for a boy, useful about horses or in the house, wages of from two pounds to six per month, and for a raw Kaffir boy working in the mines one pound to two pounds ten shillings, with food in both cases. Living must have been dear, as well as wages high in the mining district, for Lady Paulet, who started a dairy and fowl-yard for her own comfort, found that she could sell her butter at seventeen shillings a pound in Buluwayo, and eggs at fifteen shillings a dozen. At home, in Salisbury, her eggs brought eight shillings a dozen, and butter from three to six shillings a pound. These prices she found so profitable that she enjoyed her busy life among her fowls and live stock. Her Zulu cook added the duty of head gardener to his culinary operation. The afternoons afforded leisure for riding, seeing her friends or visiting the hospital. Lady Paulet saw Salisbury growing under her eyes, and making fast progress in material prosperity as well, but Buluwayo, she says, simply grew like wild-fire from the first day, and developed a full and vigorous life, apparently, too, without effort. "Here" indeed, says Lady Paulet, "was a living for all who would work, and no bare living either, but a career with hope and promise ahead, and the benefits of a splendid climate into the bargain." The writer on her way back from Buluwayo took a long drive of three hundred and thirty miles, which spread over twelve days, in their own American waggon, drawn by six mules. She was accompanied by her maid and two Cape boys as drivers. They travelled nearly all day and rested at night in the waggon at convenient stores or post-stations. Lady Paulet thinks that "the fact that such a journey for a woman was not only possible, but absolutely safe and comfortable, speaks volumes for the administration. . . . . I left the country filled with respect and admiration for Mr. Rhodes, the man whose genius has created it. . . . . I know that I am but one of many thousands who remember him, and will always remember him, with gratitude and pride." This is enthusiastic and shows how happy Lady Paulet's stay in Rhodesia had been. It is right that she should let the after-glow of that happiness colour her judgment of the man who ruled the district where she and her husband lived and prospered.

⁂

It is melancholy to think that a rigorous appeal has to be made for the North London Hospital for Consumptives. On the 9th of the present month, Lord Kinnaird was to preside at a Festival Dinner to be held at the Hotel Cecil in aid of the scanty funds of this most necessary institution. Founded thirty-six years ago, it has done much to relieve the sufferings of those consumptives who are lucky enough to gain admittance to its wards, and yet in a country like our own where this scourge of consumption counts its victims in ever increasing numbers, the money necessary for its up-keep cannot be got together without exceptional efforts. Let us hope that the banqueting at the Hotel Cecil may have some effect, and produce a good after-dinner sentiment resulting in handsome cheques from the *convives*.

⁂

If anyone wishes to gain a better opinion of his neighbour, specially of his poor neighbour, let him read Prince Kropotkin's article in the *Nineteenth Century*. The kindly anarchist has there published the results of his years' long study of the mutual aid casually and voluntarily given by the very poor to the very poor, without thought of return or gratitude. It elevates one's ideas of human nature in the rough, to read even a few of the instances he gives of true kindness, of the kindness which is a priceless boon to the recipient, and is by no means a slight effort for the giver.

⁂

Our children appreciate toys as highly as those of any other nation. They are as curious to find out how the "wheels go wound" as any, and quite as inquisitive and destructive in the matter of the saw-dust filling of the portly doll. Why then do not our children develop as men ingenuity for supplying toys to the infants who have taken their places in the nursery? Our mechanical skill is turned to many uses, but unfortunately not to the making of toys. Do we scorn the trade? Do we by preference leave it to foreigners, or is it simply because we can't make toys that we spend our hard-earned cash for them over the counters of foreign makers. The writer of the series of articles, we had almost called them wails, "Made in Germany" in the *New Review*, complains that we take, too much as a matter of course, the beating we get at the hands of Germans in the matter of toy-making. We need not be so haughty. The same skill which makes a giant engine might make a toy one, just as in all big factories—the by-products form no insignificant item in the total. We have as a people gone in for big things, big farms disdaining the *petit culture* of the Continent; we prefer big fleets to small. It is, however, a question whether, having this craving for the big and contempt for the day of small things, the faculty which Max Muller brands as Megalomania—it is to be expected that we will go pottering about making toys and such trifles. The Nasmyth's hammer, which can forge an anchor, would be wasting its time cracking nuts. We imported in 1894 nearly a million pounds worth of toys, more than three-fourths of this from Germany and Holland. We used to make mechanical toys—or rather one firm in England did—but we gave it up, why, no one knows, except that we had not the perseverance to compete, doggedly improving as our rivals improved. As makers of leaden soldiers we still hold the field, for how long? In Noah's arks and diminutive shops and furnished houses, &c., &c., we are beaten hollow by Continental nations. The nursery wax doll is still, however, our own unrivalled creation, as far as face and hands go, but all other sorts of dolls are better and cheaper than ours. They can stand on steadier legs, bear the wear and tear of the little mothers, and can be washed and dried at the fire with entire safety from deterioration. This for anyone who knows the fruitful source of woe a wax-doll in the winter becomes in the nursery, is a crowning grace.

⁂

Is it easy for a hard-worked mother of six children to take the orphaned child of a neighbour and add it to her own household for good and all? or for a woman who has work to do and her six children to attend to, to manage to nurse a neighbour, and take charge during the illness of that neighbour's children? These are the kindnesses which, when rich, comfortable people, with servants and ample space in their fine houses, perform earn them a benevolent name, and make them the admired of their class. In the short and simple annals of the poor they remain in oblivion until some philosopher wanting hard statistics to get his philosophy read by the public looks them up and recounts their good deeds.

⁂

At 91, Great Portland Street, off Oxford Street, Kent House, a Central Home for Ladies of Limited Means has been started. Miss Graham, the honorary superintendent, is untiring in her efforts to make it a success. Everything has been done to make it a convenient home for ladies—principally students and teacher, who have not time to attend to their own domestic arrangements. Room for about fifty inmates is available in the good and airy cubicles. There are also single rooms which can be secured at sums from five to fifteen shillings per week; and the use of two sitting rooms can be arranged for. The meals are served in a dining room, either at separate tables or at a central table as the inmate desires. The tariff is wonderfully low; one shilling per day gives you supper and breakfast, ninepence more dinner, and fourpence tea. The house is kept in exquisite order by eight efficient servants, of course, under the supervision of Miss Graham. The philanthropists who have combined to found this home are doing a much-needed good work. The facility it offers of rest for those who have a weary round of duties to get through in the limited time of a London day, will be fully appreciated. Kent's House will be a pleasant place of refuge for an hour or two for the visitor to town who in the intervals of her necessary shopping or other work, cannot afford the expense and does not care for the publicity of a hotel or restaurant.

⁂

Frau Gnauck-Kuhne is one of the remarkable women who influence society in Berlin. She has written a paper on "The Social condition of Women," having first studied the subject. This brochure was read last year at the Evangelical Social Congress, and published in most of the Berlin papers. It spread through Germany, and found many echoes in the hearts of the working women of the Empire. This clever woman began life as a trained teacher and displayed a power and liberality of mind which soon gave her command of a wide sphere of influence. She became Principal of a large school in the Harz country and there, besides her school duties, she gave much time to literary work, and produced many books. The Woman Question early interested her, and she took by no means a narrow or harsh view of it. Holding that the natural occupation of woman is in the home, she realised that since a domestic life cannot be found for every woman, it is best to face the facts in an intelligent and organising spirit, and so to devise matters that the workwoman may have some chance of becoming more or less mistress of her fate. Frau Gnauck-Kuhne, in order to understand the daily toil of the worker, and to find out if there was not some way of bettering her position, went into the poorest quarter of Berlin and lived as one of the work girls there. She went through the task of the paper-maker, lived only on the food that factory women can afford, rested as they rest, and gained in all earnestness their small weekly wage of four shillings. Then she went back to her own home, and sat down to give the world the exhaustive results of her stay among the work-women. She takes the line that women's work will not be properly regulated until they see the value of trades-unions and join them. That step may give them shorter hours and better pay, and further improvement in their condition will follow, she is certain, when the women who must work acquire some leisure, and more adequate remuneration. They will then not be so tied down to the one question of providing for their material needs out of a sum which must be husbanded with the greatest care to keep body and soul together. They can then devote their hard-earned leisure to obtain some of the joy of living to which every human being is entitled.

THE YARN BUSINESS IN BOMBAY.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Of late the yarn business has taken a more speculative form than usual. During the past few years various branches of commerce in Bombay have developed a speculative tendency. But hitherto the yarn trade has been conducted on strictly business principles, and owing to the high prices of cotton and coal, the mill-owners, who in these days of invention of new machineries have been further handicapped by reason of old machines, did not do good business, as they found difficult to induce merchants to buy yarn at high rates. This year, the prices in the cotton market ruled very low; and in view of the report of the good American Cotton crop, the market still has a downward tendency. The yarn made in Bombay depends for its sale mostly on the China markets; where the price of the article certainly cannot be said to be high. In view of the low rates of cotton, and still lower rates of yarn in China markets, and in view of the competition of mill-owners, it might reasonably be expected that the prices of yarn would be moderate, if not low, in Bombay. But, strange to say, the contrary has been the case during the past few days, and the rates of yarn can be justly called "top rates." Of course, this means profit to the mill-owners; but it remains to be seen whether the wind blows any good to the merchants. It does not at present seem that the merchants will be much benefited. The prices in China being low, and the demand small, owing to the dullness in the market, shrewd merchants, instead of taking the chance of a rise in prices in China and the risk and expenses of shipment, sell their bales in Bombay at very high rates. The market in Hongkong certainly cannot be said to be brisk; but it is likely that the reports of the large purchases by Bombay merchants may produce some temporary influence there. Until Tuesday, the reports of sales in Hongkong were not very favourable, the sales of the week being 3,600 bales, and those of the fortnight 50,000 bales; but on that day telegrams were received to the effect that the demand was good and prices increasing. This is good news, but some of the merchants qualified to give their opinion on the subject anticipate that as calm succeeds storm, there will surely be a lull in the market after a short rise. The mill agents sell forward deliveries; and even if the prices of cotton rise, they will profit by the present sales; but the same cannot be said with certainty about merchants. Now-a-days, the Chinese merchants also keep themselves as well-informed about the American cotton crops as merchants in Bombay, and, therefore, they are not likely to buy yarn at high prices, unless the cotton prices also go up. In consequence of the freight having been increased recently, the cost to merchants will naturally be greater than at present, and it now remains to be seen whether the merchants who now pay heavy prices will realise their money in China. It is said that the mill agents have increased the rates, chiefly owing to the anxiety of the merchants to rival each other by taking very forward deliveries.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports will commence for the season on Wednesday afternoon next. Competitions are open to members of the Gymkhana, the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs, the Bombay Hunt, Bombay Light Horse, and officers of the Army, Navy and Civil Services. Points will be awarded to winners of first and second places in each event of the weekly meetings, and prizes will be given at the end of the season to the two competitors having the highest aggregate.

Points for contest will be awarded to the rider, except in Jumping competitions and Scurries, when they will be awarded to the owner of the winning horse. The following is the programme for Wednesday next:—

I.—Tent-pegging over a hurdle (horses or ponies).
II.—Jumping for ponies.
III.—"Putting" Stakes—Ladies' nomination—Competitors to ride round trees to golf green carrying "putter," dismount and hand putter to lady who is to "putt" a golf ball into hole. Competitor doing it in shortest time to win, and for each stroke the lady takes to "putt" the ball into hole two seconds will be added to gentleman's. Competitors to supply their own golf ball and "putter."
IV.—Horse Scurry—About ½ mile, catch weights.

Post Entries will be taken.

Mr. F. O. Ellison and Mr. V. E. Booth are the Mud Sports honorary secretaries this season.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER C. K. D. FROST, R. I. M., is granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State, on medical certificate, for three months; Engineer B. C. Bunyer, R. I. M., is granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State on medical certificate for three months. Commander F. M. Barwick, R. I. M., commanding R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, has been appointed Marine Transport Officer at Suakin.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Jubeda, Captain J. T. Tyndal, which arrived here on Thursday evening, from Mauritius, reports having experienced moderate monsoon and very heavy swell. The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Bisagno, Captain E. Dodero, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong, reports having met with very mild monsoon. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, Captain S. Bareham, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, reports having encountered fresh monsoon and overcast heavy S. W. swell. The steamer Wille de Belford, Captain Brehaut, which arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

CRICKET.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the result of a match that was played on the Cooperage Ground between XII and XXII of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Cricket Club on Thursday, June 25:—

XXII.	
Counsell, run out	11
Medley, st Colabawala, b Smith	0
Arratoon, b Hepworth	1
Fido, b English R. A.	5
Owen, c O'Brien, b English	9
Tittle, b Hepworth	2
Forrest, b English	0
Irvine, A. H., c Shaller, b Waller	18
Walters, b English	0
Cameron, st Colabawala, b English	11
Hanson C M, run out	4
Servai D, b Waller	7
Perry, c Kennedy, b Waller	0
Irvine W, c and b Waller	3
English F H, b Waller	4
DeMello, c Hepworth, b Kennedy	5
Ghoolabhoy, b Waller	0
De Souza L N, c English, b Kennedy	1
Ram Jeewan, b Waller	0
Shapurjee, b Waller	0
Nicholas, st Colabawala, b English	1
Dhunjeeshaw, not out	0
Byes	2
Total	84

XII.	
Colabawala, c Fido, b Dorabjee	28
Allison, c Ramjeewan, b Fido	23
J Waller, b Dorabjee	0
Waite, c Arratoon, b Medley	9
Shaller, c A Irvine, b Medley	6
Smith, not out	14
Kennedy, c W Irvine, b Tittle	4
O'Brien, c Owen, b Tittle	0
Lawyer, b W Irvine	0
English R A. Hepworth F H Waller	to bat.
Byes	12
Leg Byes	1
Wide Balls	1
Total	101

Y. M. C. A. C. C. FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1896.

June 27—B. V. R. C. C.
B. V. R. C. C. 2nd XI.
July 4—Elphinstone College Gymkhana,
do., 2nd XI.
„ 11—Telegraph C. C.
Islam Gymkhana.
„ 18—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. 2nd XI.
„ 25—Ordnance C. C.
Cathedral High School.
Aug. 1—Army & Navy C. C.
Parel Gymkhana.
„ 8—21st Bo. I. C. C.
„ 15—Bombay Gymkhana.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. 2nd XI.
„ 22—(Presidency Match)
„ 29—Mr. Gagrat's XI.
Parel Gymkhana.
„ 31—(Monday)
Sept. 5—21st Bo. I. C. C.
„ 10—(Thursday)
„ 12—Municipal C. C.
Telegraph C. C.
„ 19—Royal Dublin Fusiliers C. C.
„ 21—(Monday) B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
Oct. 3—B. V. R. C. C.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

MEMBERS wishing to play in the match XI. vs. XXII, this afternoon, are requested to be on the Gymkhana ground by 1-45 p.m.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE Pilgrimage long deferred is apt to become stale. It was therefore with some hesitation that I engaged upon the Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. John le Bunyan. It is a very short pilgrimage—only an hour by train—but the town of Bedford, somehow, hath a distant air. One thinks that Winchester, York, and Salisbury—even Glastonbury—are nearer; when the vow is actually accomplished, and the pilgrimage is paid to Bedford, one is therefore conscious of a deeper sense of duty performed than in one of those other shrines. The relics at Bedford are not many, nor are they very important; the chair in which John Bunyan sat; the prison door which shut him in; two documents signed by him; the table which formed the Communion table of his chapel; this is all they have to show. When, however, you have gazed upon these treasures, you can turn your back upon Bedford and walk over to Elstow. You cross the river—a broad and noble river it is—by the bridge which has been built in place of Bunyan's bridge, and you walk for a mile and a half along a high road which takes you into the village where he was born. The village alone, with its ancient timbered cottages planted down upon the roadside, with no pathway, is well worth the journey, apart from its associations with the Pilgrim Christian. And the church alone is worth the journey, apart from Bunyan or his village. It is, in fact, a most lovely place. The church—chancel and aisles only remaining—was once the church of a nunnery. It is full of "bits" remarkable to everyone who knows anything at all about church architecture. There is a campanile, a square, strong bell tower, outside and apart from the church. On the green is a broken cross. The place, in fact, is exactly now what it was two hundred years ago; the same houses, the same ruins, the same green, the same broken cross, the same bell tower, the same church. Nothing is changed; Elstow is the oldest village, to look at, in the whole of England. In that bell tower Bunyan was a ringer; in that church he worshipped; on this green he heard the voice that called him to give up his sins. When we remember what the "Pilgrims Progress" has done for the world in the last two hundred years, we may well look upon the village of Elstow as one of the most sacred shrines of England.

It is a good time of year for Elstow, because in May one's attention is called to the Nonconformist world. For my own part I always read with interest the meetings of these religious bodies, where they break bread together, and the secretaries read reports and the leaders make encouraging speeches. I have never been at all tempted to separate myself formally from the Church of England, where I find, or take, quite as much freedom as I want. Separation, also, is aggressive; it asserts an opinion of one's own wisdom which is more than I can attain to. Let me bow my humble head before Hooker, Berkeley, and the long line of scholars and divines who have glorified the Church of England. At the same time one must own that the Nonconformists have played a great part in history. Every sect seems to stand for something which is very true and useful, yet is to my mind comprehended in the Church. The Baptist—in this country a lowly folk—stands up for literal interpretation, whether the interpreter is learned or not. The Methodist proclaims the responsibility of the individual. The Quaker wants peace and professes to turn the other cheek. He stands up as a continual protest against war; he also protests against rank and differences between men. The Unitarian, who appears to be going down hill in these days, proclaims a larger Gospel and requires a stricter attention to conscience. Again, the Unitarian is, above all things, honest. The Unitarian in trade will not over-reach his neighbour. And all of them, except the Unitarian, regard the world much as Paul regarded it, namely, as a seething mass of wickedness, out of which the few are chosen. None of them, except the Unitarian, can understand that the whole civilised World is Christian, having that faith as a heritage, with all that it brings with it. Now, in the Catholic Church and in the Church of England we do so regard the world. In the latter Church, at least, we can become as universal as the Unitarian, and as honest; we may be as great sticklers for peace as the Quaker, and we may, like him, insist that a king is still a man; and we can acknowledge, with the Methodist and the Baptist, the responsibility of the individual.

The most wrong-headed form of faith known to me—I do not consider Mormonism—is that of the Seventh Day Baptist, who observes the Saturday as a Sabbath. He has two chapels in this country and a good many in the States. What makes him the more exasperating is that logically he is quite right. The commandment says distinctly that we are to hallow the Seventh Day. Not the First at all, but the Seventh. These are the words. We repeat them aloud once a week, on the First Day. The law has never been repealed; there it stands and we acknowledge it—but on the First Day. We cannot possibly get over these words; we cannot escape them; the Commandment is positive. The Seventh Day Baptist convicts us out of our own mouths. It is interesting to assist at their worship—there are not many of them—and to observe, when a stranger appears, the serene superiority with which the congregation sit in their chapel on Saturday morning. Of course they are right; they are so very, very right; they enjoy the logic of their position; it makes them so very superior; and yet outside, in the busy road, that wicked, illogical, presumptuous world goes on driving its 'bus and its tram, and selling in its shops, and working away just as if was not the Seventh Day, and putting off for the First Day what we are absolutely ordered to do on the Seventh. Strange, illogical world!

I thought that I knew most of the manners and customs of the eighteenth century, but I find two or three with which I was unacquainted. So that very likely there are a great many more still undiscovered. In the year 1792, for instance, visiting was managed by sending round an empty chair attended by footmen—that is to say, the chairmen carried the chair, and behind it walked two footmen, who carried the cards, and with grave faces asked at each door whether Lady A. was at home. She never was at home. Again—but only if one was a very great lady—it was common to invite one's friends to a rout, and when the street was blocked with the coaches, and the rooms with the company assembled, the hostess would call her own coach and go off to somebody else's rout. Also, for another pretty trait, there were ladies, but not great ladies, who gave frequent card parties, and found their hospitality profitable on account of the "card money." At that time every player was supposed to slip something—I believe, half-a-crown—or was it half-a-guinea?—under a candlestick. When the company departed the servants collected the money for themselves. In the case of this prudent housewife, she lifted the candlesticks herself, and kept the coin.

The opponents to any scheme of creating an English Academy always have a chance of pointing the finger of scorn whenever there is a vacancy in the French Academy. The personal canvassing for votes as a part of the French system offers too fine an opportunity to be resisted. In our eyes it is certainly undignified and degrading for a scholar, a poet, or a man of letters to be going round begging for votes in the forthcoming election. Virtually, he has to put himself forward on the pretence that he is at the moment the best man of letters outside the Academy. Many of our writers may be convinced, inwardly, that this is the case, but they would hardly like to go round the town saying so. Personal canvassing, however, is not a necessary part of an Academy. When we get ours we shall conduct the elections on a very different plan. I think that the number should be one hundred instead of forty; some restriction of numbers must be observed, or there will be no honour in election; electing committee should be chosen from the whole number; there must be no canvassing; there must be no offering one's name as a candidate; every literary man or woman outside the Academy would be considered a candidate; every form of literature—not including the scientific treatise—should be represented. I incline to think, also, that no one under forty should be admitted; that the Academy should be considered as an Order, as much as the Bath; and that, as in France, a small pension should go with it.

What will be the good of an Academy? What will it do? First of all, its existence will remind the nation continually that literature is a following, or vocation, eminently worthy of honour. Next, its existence will make writers of all kinds more careful of their work; it will, of course, "crown" works; those who cannot get crowned will sneer at those who do; those who canot get elected will sneer at those who can; yet a work once "crowned" will certainly succeed, and a man once made an Academician will certainly receive the respect of the world. Our Academy will also look after the independence—that is, the material interests—of authors, and will with authority lay down rules for the publication of books; it will certainly hold lectures, and perhaps have a school in literature; it will watch over all copyright questions; it will work steadily and ceaselessly for the spread of literary taste; it will administer the Pension Fund which some day we shall get for literary men and women; it will absorb the Royal Literary Fund, the Society of Authors, and the Royal Society of Literature. To think that any Academy could create genius is absurd; but that it can encourage and direct those who are earnestly working is certain. There is already an Academy of Music; there is an Academy of Painting and Sculpture; there is an Academy (i.e., Royal Society) of Science. What prevents our having an Academy of Letters? I do not know, except the jealousy of certain persons, who fear they will not get in—and, indeed, there would be a terrible lowering of pretensions, of "side," and of vanity as the years went by and the famed Hundred still declined to open their doors in recognition of genius and the latest *cenacle*.

A RETROSPECT OF GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

[BY ONE OF THE CROWD.]

I.

THE remark made by Mr. Justice Manisty on one occasion, that his experience on the Bench had shown that "there is no greater evil in society, and none which causes more misery in families than that of gambling," can be aptly applied to the pursuit of that pleasure in certain Native circles in Bombay. The vice is mainly confined to the lower strata of the labouring classes and to budmashes, and is productive of much mischief. It is true that gambling is not carried on now to such an extent as formerly, for the police have succeeded in greatly abating the nuisance, but it is still practised to such an extent as to be an incentive to the commission of crime. John Chinaman is a notorious gambler in his way; but it is doubtful whether he can surpass a native of Bombay in this direction. The recent decisions of the two Presidency magistrates who have made the game of "Lal-sufed" and "Ekibeki" penal offences, and inflicted heavy fines on the gamblers, will, it is believed, have a salutary effect in doing away with this latest phase of the mania. It was in your paper that a cry was first raised against these gambling dens as far back as September last, and I am glad that the offenders have been brought to book.

The event has suggested to me that a history of gambling in this city for the last fifty years will be of interest. Half-a-century ago the powers of the police were limited, and they had great difficulty in putting down gambling. Hence the vice prevailed to an alarming extent. The outcry against it was great, but nothing could be done since no preventative law was in existence. Throughout Bombay and its suburbs whole streets of houses were wholly given over to gamblers; and the keepers were often rich men, living in luxury, and reaping a rich harvest by way of *san* (commission). They laid by an especially large sum of money when the yearly Walkeshwar and Mahim fairs come round. Instead of lasting a few days, as now, the fairs were prolonged for weeks at a time, simply on account of the gambling that was carried on. The keepers of these houses decorated and illuminated their rooms, and engaged musicians and dancing girls to attract customers. Thither hosts of visitors from up-country flocked. They were no match for the sharpers they met in play, and were often robbed of all they possessed. It was a terrible time for the public of Bombay while the fairs lasted. People fought with each other, and stole money and jewellery to a great extent, and in some instance men were murdered by gamblers in order to rob the victims of the wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of their passion. In 1855 and 1856 several murders were committed, and a large amount of stolen property was traced to gaming-houses.

The evil had reached a climax, and the excitement in Bombay was at its height, when the Government stepped in and passed Act 13 of 1856, which forbade certain forms of gambling in the Presidency town. The police now got some power in their hands to deal with the gambling dens, but they found supression a difficult task. Play in the open streets was checked to a great extent, though not entirely put down, and it was carried on secretly for a very long time without being disturbed by the authorities. Detection was well nigh impossible except when a member, who had been ruined in play and cast aside, informed on his companions, when a trap would be laid and the gamblers arrested. This went on for several years. The gamblers then removed to Coorla and other places, and freely and fearlessly carried on their business. In the neighbourhood of Coorla they were a terror, and reports of respectable people being robbed were made almost daily.

In 1865 a Bill was introduced by the late Mr. Jaganath Shunkershett having for its object the prevention of gambling in the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, but as the Government of India disapproved the measure, it was abandoned. The Bill was brought in an amended form in the following year, and aimed at the abolition of gambling in certain places only in the presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, who was in charge of the Bill, urged the necessity for giving effect to the Act of 1856 in the neighbourhood of Railway stations. He said: "The Council was aware that in Bombay the Police Act made gambling punishable. The consequence was that persons were disposed to gamble, and finding they could not do so in Bombay, went to the nearest railway station, and there set up a gambling house. A row of such gambling houses had been established at Coorla, and to these gamblers resorted, to the great annoyance of all respectable people. It was not merely that gambling was carried on, but quarrels and disturbances broke out, and thefts were committed to make up for losses which had been incurred, and the consequence of this was that respectable persons who were accustomed to go in second-class carriages to Coorla frequently got their pockets picked by gamblers, and were now unwilling to travel by rail. The nuisance had become so great that it was quite time to put it down, and a petition had already been presented to Government signed by several influential Native gentlemen, praying that this nuisance be suppressed." The Hon'ble Mr. Munagldass Nathubhoy said that "he had heard several times of people being robbed and assaulted in the train by gamblers." The Bill was passed, but was made non-applicable to places beyond three miles of the railway stations and containing populations not exceeding five thousand.

The result was that the evil was only transferred from one district of Thana to another, where law was made inoperative. Since Bombay and Coorla were getting a little too hot for the promoters of this business, and their trade was carried on under great risk of discovery and punishment, the extension of the railway brought a fresh chance to the keepers of these houses. There lies a village called Chimboor in the Thana district, a little more than three miles from the railway station, and, therefore, without the scope of the Act. This place being found most convenient for the setting up of shops or clubs, the gamblers made it the scene of their labours. At first a small beginning was made. The gamblers went to the place on a picnic and indulged in their favourite pursuit, returning to Bombay in the evening. There were no bungalows there, but some old-fashioned houses, which the enterprising gamblers hired by the month. In the short space of a year or two bungalows were built, and were well furnished. Every comfort was provided for visitors. People from Bombay flocked to the place; and so alluring did it become, that men journeyed from all parts of the Presidency to Chimboor. In the words of the Superintendent of Police, Thana, "strings of tongas belonging to gamblers awaited the arrival of trains at Coorla, to take their disreputable cargo of gamblers from that place with all haste to Chimboor, and bring them back to Coorla for Bombay in a similar manner. No hire was charged by the owners of the conveyances, as they all belonged to the chief gambling establishments, where raw youths and old men (apparently respectable) daily resorted." In the opinion of the officer, it had a most demoralising effect on the people and he attributed "most cases of house-breaking and theft at Thana to the vice of gambling." As the "business" increased, the bungalows were extended, rooms being added where visitors could remain as long as they chose, receiving food and lodging gratis, and gambling till all their money was exhausted. The gambling house-keepers did all they could to render their dens attractive for customers with dancing girls and music, and even were so generous as to lend money to those unfortunate men who had spent their all, so as to enable them to pay their way home again. The profit of the house-keepers increased daily. There was a constant stream of people going and coming between Bombay and Chimboor, and matters became worse than ever before. Crimes of a violent nature increased. Thefts, assaults, robberies, and even murders were committed, and on investigation were found to have been committed or instigated by men infatuated with the gambling mania, or who were in desperation for money, jewels—anything whereby they might satiate their cravings for this dissipation.

The excitement reached its height when some Chinamen took up their abode in the village. They started a game which became extraordinarily popular, and by which they drew in enormous sums of money. They had a board, which was divided into thirty-six squares, each bearing a number. Tickets with like numbers were sold for certain sums, or, as in many of the race lotteries of to-day, one ticket would be divided by a certain number of persons amongst themselves. Those tickets were even sold and bought in the bazaars in Bombay, and the lotteries were drawn in the evening at Chimboor. This went on everyday, but credulous people did not detect the fraud that was openly perpetrated on them, although the winning ticket always went to the Chinamen or some accomplice who shared with them the ill-gotten gain. The stupid populace being blind to this trickery, day after day bought up the tickets as they were offered in the bazaar, in the vain hope of some day getting a lucky card that would bring them a few hundred rupees. Young men spent their salaries before they earned them, and embezzled money to go to Chimboor or buy a ticket. When their theft was discovered, the prison, and even sometimes suicide followed. The operations of the Chinamen soon excited the jealousy of the keepers of other gambling houses, and this resulted in the exposure and the expulsion of the Celestials from the village of Chimboor. The keepers of the gambling houses were little or no better than the men they expelled. They first lured their victim by giving him a chance or two to win in order to induce him to entangle himself further in their trap, only to dispossess him of everything that he had. For about ten years this gambling was allowed to go on, until, as crime increased, and Chimboor was pointed to as the cause, Government again stepped in.

In 1887, the Hon'ble Sir M. Melville introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council to remove the limitations imposed by the Act of 1866. The hon'ble member said that "the attention of Government was directed to the subject last year by an article in a Native paper; and upon enquiry, we were informed by the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, and the District Magistrate of Thana, that the mischief was one which had attained very serious dimensions, and which required to be promptly dealt with." The Commissioner of Police reported as follows: "Most Professional gamblers find they cannot successfully carry on their occupation in Bombay, and resort to places outside in Salsette, and especially to Chimboor, where for years past regular gaming-houses have been established. These houses are notorious, and are almost daily visited by large numbers of bad characters from Bombay and other towns and villages in Salsette." The Superintendent of Police, Thana, in his report said that the "evil had not been eradicated . . . . Chimboor was infested with gamblers to such an alarming extent, that Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Chinamen have for their separate use erected sheds, in gardens, where they carry on their nefarious practise in an open manner. The Chinamen have also coupled a lottery with gambling." The Mofussil Gambling Act was accordingly amended. But this did little good to Bombay. The proprietors of gaming-houses were determined not to give up their lucrative business without a struggle. Instead of going further away, they calmly returned to Bombay, and their ingenuity stood them in good stead to defy and baffle the efforts of the police. By the new method of gambling, which was known as "Bursat-ka-sutta," more mischief was wrought, and it created more excitement than anything that had been tried before. For years they played under the very eyes of the police, but were effectually checkmated once more.

(*To be continued.*)

LAND REVENUE PAST AND PRESENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Rules followed during the administration of Nana Fadnawis, the great Minister of the Peishwa, for collecting land revenue and those now in force.

Rules followed during the administration of Nana Fadnawis:—

The annual Jamabandi being settled, the land revenue due to the Government was collected in the following proportion:

(a) In villages in which there were both a rabbi and a kharif crop, the first khist (instalment), called the Dasra Patti, was levied in November (Ashwin), and was indefinite but small in its amount.

(b) In Kartik (November and December), 25 per cent. of the revenue became payable; in January and February, 25 per cent.; and in March and April the remainder.

In those villages in which the rabbi crops were considerable, and the kharif but small, the early khists were lightened, and the heaviest khists of 50 per cent. was reserved for March and April payment. On the contrary, where there was much of the kharif and little of the rabbi crops, the heavy khists were exigible in the early months.

When from particular circumstances a difficulty was experienced in realizing rents, the Mamledar, on ascertaining that there was good ground for moderation, forbore from indiscriminately pressing for balance.

If any arrears remained due, the exaction of which was likely to distress the ryot, and hinder him from cultivating his usual fields, a respite was often allowed till the period of the first khist of the following season; but if the balance could not be realized, it was excused and written off under the head of remission. Any other extraordinary failures from loss or destruction of crops, or other causes, were met with similar indulgence. The rents were not payable entirely in cash, but were frequently remitted by the villages to the Mamledars by hawala or orders on sowkars. The ryot in like manner often paid the Patil by a similar assignment.

The rules now enforced by the Government of Bombay for the recovery of land revenue are as follows:—

Section 148 of the Land Revenue Code, Bombay Act V of 1879, makes land revenue payable to Government by holders of their lands on such dates and in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by Government. The dates and instalments as fixed are: the 10th December and the 10th January; the 10th January and 10th March.

If any instalment be not fully paid within the prescribed time, the Collector is authorized to levy at once the entire balance of the land revenue due by the defaulter for the current year in addition to such charge as a penalty, or by way of interest, as may be authorized according to a scale fixed by Government.

The arrears of land revenue are recovered by the Collector by enforcing the following processes:

(a) By serving a written notice of demand on the defaulter, the cost of serving the notice being recovered from him.

(b) by forfeiture of the occupancy right of the defaulter.

(c) by distraint and sale of the defaulter's moveable property.

(d) by the sale of defaulter's immoveable property.

(e) by arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter.

(f) by attachment of villages in certain cases.

It will be seen from the above that the rules followed for collecting land revenue during the administration of Nana Fadnawis were highly patriarchal and sympathetic, and, therefore, they formed one of the main causes why the ryot in those times was well off and happy. The rules now in force are admittedly too rigid. In enforcing them the District Officers have no discretion whatever for consulting the welfare and convenience of the ryot. It would, however, be too much to expect to see that the old system is substituted for the one now in force, for our rulers being foreigners cannot, as a matter of course, be expected to be as sympathetic and patriarchal as the former Government, with all its faults, was. All I venture to say is that it behoves Government to take steps to remove the rigidity of the existing rules, which rigidity has often been brought home to them by the unanimous voice of both the English and the Vernacular press in this Presidency, and that the sooner this is done the better for promoting the welfare and happiness of the people.—

Yours, &c.,
Ratnagiri, June 23. P. R. DESAI.

THE OUTWARD MAIL DELAYED.

THE English mail steamer Peninsular (Captain F. H. Seymour) had to be detained for four hours on account of the non-arrival of the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee mail boats. The Gulf and Kurrachee mail steamer Simla left the last named port, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday last, and was expected here at 5 p.m., just to catch the English mail steamer in time, but the Simla only anchored at 8-30 p.m. On anchoring in the port, opposite the Prince's Dock, the mails and passengers were immediately transhipped on board the Peninsular, and the latter vessel weighed anchor at 9-10 p.m., and proceeded on her homeward voyage.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presiding. There are five cases for trial, implicating as many prisoners, three of whom are Hindus, one Mahomedan, and one Eurasian. The calendar is a heavy one, containing three cases of murder and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. One case was committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; two by Mr. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. A. F. Turner, Coroner of Bombay; and one by Mr. R. C. Brown, Magistrate of Ahmednuggur. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. William Brodie, committed by Mr. R. C. Brown, first class magistrate of Ahmednuggur, for the offences of murder, putting in fear of death in order to extort; putting in fear of grievous hurt in order to extort; and attempting to commit robbery.

2. Gangadin Rugbardayal, committed by Mr. Turner, Coroner of Bombay, for murder.

3. Thumbee Moowaswamy, alias Samaphaduja, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

4. Gayaprasad Jamnadas, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for murder.

5. Razab Badulla, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

MILITARY NEWS.

COMPENSATION FOR CHITRAL.

THE following local allowances have been sanctioned for the British officers of the Chitral garrison with effect from 1st October 1895:—(I) Officers whose pay and allowances and permanent staff pay amount, in the aggregate, to Rs. 1,000 and upwards a month; an allowance of 10 per cent. thereon. (II) Officers whose emoluments, similarly calculated, are more than Rs. 600, but less than Rs. 1,000 a month; an allowance of 15 per cent. thereon. (III) Officers whose emoluments, similarly calculated, are more than Rs. 400, but not more than Rs. 600 a month; an allowance of 20 per cent. thereon. (IV) Officers whose emoluments, similarly calculated, are more than Rs. 350, but not more than Rs. 400 a month; an allowance of 25 per cent. thereon. (V) Officers whose emoluments, similarly calculated, are not more than R. 350 a month; an allowance of 30 per cent. thereon.

CAPTAIN SINCLAIR, Quartermaster of the Black Watch, died of heart-disease at Subathu on Sunday.

THE MASON MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to found a memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mason, C.B., D.S.O., RE., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Intelligence Branch, who served with much distinction on so many of the later expeditions on the North-West Frontier. It is felt that Colonel Mason's numerous friends should have an opportunity of assisting in thus perpetuating his memory. The Committee have decided to put up a brass memorial tablet in such place as Mrs. Mason may select, and to devote the balance of the sum collected to form an endowment in connection with the Mayo Orphanage at Simla, in the welfare of which school Lieutenant-Colonel Mason was much interested. Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Simla, or may be paid to any branch in India of the Alliance Bank of Simla, for the "Mason Memorial Fund." Sir George White is President of the Committee and Captain A. A. J. Johnstone, Honorary Secretary. Messrs Cox & Co., Charing Cross, have been asked to receive Home subscriptions.

A BICYCLE accident has disabled—but we are happy to hear only slightly—the President of the Board of Trade. He is piloting light railways through the House of Commons, and hopes, no doubt, for more success than he has had in guiding his bicycle during the Whitsuntide recess. He is reported to have had a fall from his machine, and to have injured one of his ankles, "necessitating bandages and the use of a stick."

THE Telegraph Conference at Pesth above mentioned, has been sitting now for ten days, committees being formed for the preliminary work. China is among the countries represented, while Japan, as usual, has sent a delegate.

REVIEWS.

CHRONICLES OF AN EMINENT FOSSIL BY W DUTTON BURRARD (T. FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON). The new autonym, characterised by a literary ability of no mean order, will doubtless be accorded a hearty welcome by Anglo-Indian readers, treating as it does of types not altogether fictitious, at the same time thoroughly indigenous. The good old blundering Colonel, who hides his failings under a volume of words and whiskey-pegs—the purple-faced vulgar bully personified by Major Grambags, and the youngster fresh from home, true Englishman to the backbone, deficient no doubt, as many of his compatriots are, in extraordinary cranial development, they are all here depicted with an epigrammatic force in no way inferior to the author's former efforts. The admirable restraint of the style, the wit, the humour, and the lurid light thrown by the story of Mrs. McAndrew upon the darker phases of barrack life, is coupled with a reality and a directness that hold the reader's attention throughout. No one can read these brightly written pages without being refreshed by the bright epigrams and subtle humour which bring home the scenes depicted.

Another autonym, THE RED STAR by L. McMANUS, is a story of thrilling interest, the situations are unexpected and, sometimes, exasperating. There is the romance that always weaves itself into a Russian tale, with a touch of tragedy and a cruel fate that will not be gainsaid. Add to this the dash and heroism of the soldier hero, driven to desperation by cross purposes, and you find it difficult to pause from the first line to the last. The plucky, witty, fascinating little heroine is well described, and short as are the limits of the tale, she manages to get into and extricate herself from no end of impossible situations, out of which the bewildered reader sees no chance of escape. In the size and print of these handy little volumes, the publishers have struck on a happy idea.

MESSRS. Macmillan and Co. have added an immense number of interesting books to their Colonial Library. Of de Balzac's there are several: "The Quest of the Absolute," "Eugenie Grandet," "The Country Doctor," "The Atheist's Mass," and "The Unknown Masterpiece." These two last volumes are collections of short stories, perhaps some of the finest productions of the author on a small scale. They were written at the very best moment of Balzac's matured literary power, before he had become so minute in his classification of types and so wedded to the belief that each type had its special system of action and feeling. The stories belong to the *Etudes Philosophiques*, but philosophy has little to do with them, beyond the fact that the author being undoubtedly a philosopher, raised them out of the mere surface literature to which such short tales often belong. He gleaned for them in many lands. Normandy, Brittany, Paris, Spain, Italy, Germany, Flanders give their local colouring and character to the dramatic or homely incidents of each story. In "Honorine" we are shown the difference between man's love and woman's, Honorine dying devoted to her early ideal, though she fulfils her duties in a very practical manner, while Maurice survives and cherishes only a healthy regret that they had been separated. In "The Atheist's Mass" the sceptic sets aside his own feelings and does for his dead friend what he would have desired, though in so doing he goes publicly counter to his strongest views. Loyalty to friendship remains intact, the egoism of self disappears. Here again we have Balzac's many-sided perceptions of life, his recognition of the self-denying attribute in human nature at its best. "Colonel Chabert" is an old French story of the ambiguous sort, having for its most prominent character the *grande dame* who seeks to reconcile two very different phases of her life and whose highest aim is social success.

EUGENIE GRANDET is one of de Balzac's most sustained and refined works. Grandet, the ruthless miser, ruling his family with unvarying strictness, never wearying in the daily tasks that might save a son, nor shrinking from the hard labour that brought in an income, is magnificently delineated. He rises at times above the petty cares of his daily grind, but only to apply his genius for money-making to the sweeping-in of gains undreamed of by his plodding village contemporaries. The simple unquestioning submission of the somewhat colourless Madame Grandet to her tyrannical husband, makes a soft background to the rough interior of the thrifty household. Eugenie, the daughter, is, of course, the heroine, and yields a cheerful obedience to both parents. Living a life of rigid abstention from amusement or variety, she loses her heart at sight to her Parisian cousin, who flashes into their dull home like a meteor. The love that grew unconsciously, in a moment, in the virginal heart and mind of the young girl, transformed her into a person brave enough to dare her father's anger even to the extent of stealing sugar to sweeten her *beau cousin's* tea, a fearful crime in that sternly regulated *menage*. Later she dares to give him her considerable treasure of valuable coins. When this is discovered by Grandet, after the departure of the cousin, it rouses him to such a height of passion, that the effect is awful on the whole household, and his cruel anger has two miserable victims. His remorse, struggling with his master passion is described with a terrible reality. Eugenie's constancy is pathetic, lasting through years with absolutely nothing to feed on, for the cousin with his shallow nature forgets her in the effort to make a fortune in foreign lands. Her sublime belief in him is almost too perfect for a mortal sentiment, and one cannot help wishing that she had some reserve of womanly malice with which to mete him out poetic justice in the days when he comes back a successful merchant and heartless man. The ugly, faithful, good-hearted Nana, who serves her unlovable master and serves him with all the strength of her honest nature, is painted with a master hand, as indeed are all the minor characters, who each take their allotted place and keep it throughout the book. Old as the story is—it was begun in 1833—sixty-three years ago, it is as true to-day as it was then. De Balzac's description in the person of Grandet of the inhuman excess to which French thrift too often is pushed belongs unfortunately as much to the present as to the past.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR was one of de Balzac's earlier works, and one in which he himself took much interest. He elaborates from rather unpromising materials a village elegy, minutely and at times with a tedious attention to detail which suggest skipping as a fair method of progression. Let the reader not yield to this temptation, for he will fail to understand the burden of the story which is the transformation of an uncultivated miserable tract, the home of a few famishing *cretin* families, to a smiling, prosperous, well-peopled, happy valley. The Country Doctor, Benassis, devoted himself, in what should have been the prime of a self-ruined life to this work, and in spite of a heart heavy with the total wreck of his personal hopes, he goes on from step to step, grows in time thoroughly interested and becomes the father of his adopted people. In the end he is almost a happy man. If this be a novel, it is lacking in a hero or heroine, properly so-called to sustain these characters throughout. Incidentally interesting people play for a time the part, but the central figure is Benassis, a man of singular conscientiousness, which, however, did not prevent him from falling into the ways of sinners in his careless youth. Meeting with what he considers his just punishment before his energies fail, he retires from the world and imposes a penance on himself the doing of all the good in his power to the most helpless of his kind. His character is a fine creation, standing out perhaps best when he tells the unvarnished story of his life to the old officer who visits him in his lonely retreat. He describes how he decided on becoming a doctor as the best means of influencing the people, giving his reasons very simply to the officer, Genestas, to whom his confession is made.

"When I first decided to devote myself to this life of obscure renunciation, I was in doubt for a long while whether to become a cure, a country doctor, or a justice of the peace. It is not without reason that people speak collectively of the priest, the lawyer, and the doctor, as 'men of the black robe'—the saying goes. The first heals the wounds of the soul, the second those of the purse, and the third those of the body. They represent the three elements necessary to the existence of society—conscience, property, and health."

Benassis elects to be the *Medecin* [illegible]

"When a peasant is ill, when he [illegible] his pallet, and while he is recovering [illegible] himself, he is forced to listen [illegible] which he can understand quite w[illegible] ly before him. This thought [illegible] My calculations for the prosperity [illegible] with them. I never gave advice [illegible] sure of the results, and in [illegible] to admit the wisdom of [illegible] quire infallibility. Andrew [illegible] Napoleon; he would be [illegible] filled the world with [illegible] Waterloo."

And so Benassis [illegible] did much good by [illegible] more consistently [illegible]

GOOD prog[illegible] a memorial [illegible] proposed [illegible] Charter[illegible] them the [illegible] A bust of [illegible] institution [illegible] Committee [illegible]

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THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN DRILL-INSTRUCTOR AT NANKING.

THE OFFICIAL DEPOSITION.

THE false rumours circulated on Wednesday, June 3, regarding the murder of a German officer at Nanking, are incorrect, and we have authority to contradict them from Dr. Stuebel, H.I.G.M's Consul-General. The facts of the case are simply these: An ex-German non-commissioned officer by the name of Krauss, who now fills the position of drill-instructor to a newly formed company of Chinese braves, took his men out on Monday afternoon last to drill on a piece of land, at the back of the Viceroy's Yamen, at Nanking. On arriving at the drill-ground, without any opposition and immediately after he had formed his company, he was attacked by some two hundred soldiers, part of the Viceroy's body-guard, who had assembled there for the purpose of drilling as well. Krauss was severely wounded, having four wounds on the head, one between the shoulders, and one on the left thigh, as well as receiving numerous bruises. He managed to effect his escape, and, reaching the maloo of Nanking, was taken to his quarters where he now is. The extent of his injuries has been grossly exaggerated, and from his signature, on the deposition, is anything but that of a dying man. The row has no political significance whatever; it is what would have happened to any two Oriental companies of men meeting in any part of the world. The Viceroy's men were in possession of the drill-ground and Krauss, Company intended to oust them—result a fight and an attack on the commander of the foreign-drilled soldiers. H. E. Liu K'unyi, the Viceroy, has telegraphed to the German Consul-General, expressing his regret at the occurrence, and stating that the commander, officers, non-commissioned officers, and perpetrators in the attack have been arrested and will be severely dealt with. Krauss is progressing. The following is the official deposition kindly translated by Dr. Stuebel and given to a representative of the Mercury, who called upon this amiable gentleman this afternoon.

DEPOSITION OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

I was a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army and am now engaged as a drill instructor in the Chinese army. I was in command of No. 5 Company on the 1st June. At 4-30 p. m., I went on horse-back to the drill-ground, which has been alloted to us by the Military Administration of Nanking to use for drilling, and is situated just behind the Viceroy's Yamen. On arriving at the ground, I observed the personal body-guard of H. E. Liu K'unyi consisting of about 200 men, that he brought from Shanhaikwan with him to Nanking. I did not attribute any importance to their presence, and as far as I could see they were not armed, only about thirty having the usual banner waving from a sharp pointed bamboo staff. When my company was formed, I mounted, but, on the sergeant reporting to me the number of men present, I dismounted and walked a few paces towards my men, holding my pony by the bridle. I suddenly heard from behind and coming from Viceroy Liu's men a great noise and the usual loud crying out peculiar to Chinese soldiers when making at attack. I turned round immediately and saw the whole of Liu's men close behind and coming towards me in a compact mass, with the intention of making an attack. I mounted my pony, which I had been holding by the bridle again, but received at the same moment a blow on the head from a spear-headed bamboo (a tenpenny nail tied on the end of a bamboo), which brought me to the ground. I still held on to my pony's head, but was entirely surrounded by a thick, living wall of howling men, some of whom were beating me with bamboos, others throwing stones at me with great force, others trying to pull me to the ground by seizing me by the coat and vest with great violence, and trying to sway me to the ground while others were using bamboos between my legs to try and trip me, and it was only by holding firmly to my pony's head, I managed to avoid their endeavours. I saw now that it was a matter of life and death, and drew my revolver for self-defence, but before I could bring it into action, I received a thrust in the right arm from a spear-headed banner bamboo as well as several blows on the same arm which knocked the revolver to the ground, one of the soldiers instantly picked it up and directed it towards my chest, but as he was ignorant of its management and use, I owe my life. At this moment my horse was torn from me. Being now entirely without a weapon of defence, the stick I generally carry when on drill duty being lost in the mele, and seeing there was nothing for it but life or death and being entirely at the mercy of the blows, cuffs, and stones of the howling soldierly mob, I decided if possible to make one desperate effort for life. With one jump I succeeded and broke through the living wall that surrounded me and ran in the direction of the Maloo, the soldiers following me bawling shouting, and throwing big stones, while the civilians who had gathered round camp and witnessed the affray joined in with rabble and hooted me as well as receiving me with a volley of stones as soon as I got away from the soldiers. On arriving in the Maloo, my own soldiers received and escorted me to my home. Whilst I was amongst the crowd of soldiers, I was deprived of my hat, spectacles, watch, stick, revolver, and pony.

The above statement is signed by Krauss in the presence of witnesses. The Consul-General for Germany informs us that all is quiet at Nanking and there will in all probability be nothing more about the affair except the punishment of the offending soldiers. Europeans who undertake similar positions as Instructor Krauss run a certain amount of risk, and the occurrence of Monday last can be put down to a feeling of jealousy of H. E. Liu K'unyi's men have of the foreign-drilled troops. Liu K'unyi's men are all northern men from Shanhaikwan and the vicinity, and, as they are old Chinese braves, naturally enough they are antagonistic to anything modern and foreign, hence the mobbing of Krauss, who we hear is improving. It is not known whether any German officers will sit on the bench at the trial of the perpetrators, but that will be decided later. The German Admiral is at Ningpo; he has been advised of the affair.—"Celestial Empire."

THE STORY OF A DIAMOND.

AN extraordinary tale of a diamond which is soberly alleged to be worth between 800,000 yen and 1,800,000 yen—mark the generous difference within the pale of its possible value—is related in the "Miyako Shimbun." This marvellous stone, which is on storage in the Nippon Ginko, is now unhappily the source of litigious controversy in the Tokyo Appellate Court, and hence its cropping up and scintillating in the columns of our native contemporary. The fact that it is "a gem of purest ray serene" seems to taken as a matter of faith by the litigants; because we learn that the diamond itself—it may be the size of a cocoa-nut for all that is stated to the contrary—is enclosed in emeralds and topazes of practically fabulous worth. This piece of "bijouterie," which possibly once played the role of a knob on the Queen of Sheba's sceptre, was presented to a person named Kikuchi Jisen by a hotel keeper of Oshu in 1788. Kikuchi appears to have taken no pains to chronicle the previous history of the treasure, and its remoter past is consequently shrouded in an impenetrable clock of mystery. Even the name of the generous Boniface who rendered Kikuchi's name immortal by making him the recipient of the regal gift, is buried in cold oblivion.

Anyhow, when Kikuchi died, he had this knob of great worth buried with him; though whether he did so through a covetousness for jewels that was stronger than death itself, and lasted beyond the grave, or with the nobler motive of averting such legal complications as have just now sprung up, has not yet been revealed by examination. Whatever Kikuchi's motive may have been—unparalleled avarice or philanthrophy sublime—the diamond rested easily in Kikuchi's narrow cot for nearly the cycle of a century. One day in 1871, however, a certain Kikuchi Sasoji—a descendant of Kikuchi Jisen, though removed from him by seven generations—heard the story of the gem that lay mingled with the dust in the ancestral tomb, and promptly went forth and exhumed it. The process of exhumation cost more than the sacriligious grave-robber could defray, so he presented the diamond,—Jewel topazes, emeralds and all,—to Omori Ichibei, the man from whom he had raised the few dollars necessary to dig out the treasure. The gem dragged like a white elephant on the hands of Omori for awhile,—gewgaws of the kind were evidently a drug on the markets of Oshu in those days—but eventually he managed to palm it off on one Okada Sakichi, a bloated plutocrat with money to spare, who paid 100 yen for the toy. Now, somehow or another, it befell Okada to get relieved of the diamond by some base confidence trick. It was from his father that it was beguiled by the unscrupulous deceiver, and the joy that had been Okada's turned into bitterness, like the apples of the Dead Sea in the mouth of the traveller. From the miscreants who thus secured the treasure, it soon passed into other proprietorship, and again later, it changed hands at various prices and under various circumstances too intricate to be stated here, until it eventually came into the possession of Mr. Yoshimura Heizaburo of Tokyo. Okada subsequently heard of Yoshimura's luck and instituted suit against him on the ground that the gem had been secured from him by fraud. The original suit went against Okada, who has now appealed from the decision of the lower court. Meanwhile the Nippon Ginko holds the diamond, which we doubt not is merely crystallised carbonate of lime.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

M. GERARD, the French Minister, has been successful in inducing the chinese authorities to permit French engineers to construct the railway which the Governor of Kwangi-si has been ordered by the Imperial Government to make for the purpose of joining Lung-chau with the French railway in Tongking. Reuter's Agency has ascertained that M. Gerard has been actively pressing the Chinese Government for many months past to sanction the construction of a railway from the Tongking border to Lung-chau, forming a continuation of the French line from [illegible]. The motive of the French in this matter is obviously an endeavour to divert the trade of [illegible] China towards the French port instead of allowing it to proceed by the West River to the sea at the British port of Hong Kong. It is, however, believed in well-informed circles that the project will not have the effect calculated when the [illegible] to European trade.

A telegram from Pekin says that there [illegible] for the statement that Herr von [illegible] of Germany to China, has been [illegible] to sign affairs to the Tsung-li-[illegible]

[illegible] under the contract relat[illegible] Chinese Five per Cent. [illegible] Chinese State Loan is to be is[illegible] 1897.

[illegible] by the German Govern[illegible] during the war with [illegible] subjected at Nanking [illegible] outrages in the hope of [illegible] posts. Recently two [illegible] commissioned officers were [illegible] and now a third, [illegible] murdered. The [illegible] by the Viceroy's Hu-an [illegible] believed, of per[illegible] Squadron in [illegible] Nanking. [illegible] in London [illegible]

X-RAYS AT CLINICAL WORK

IN KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

IT may be said at once that the new photography will never become a popular hobby becuse the apparatus is too expensive, but there is some danger of Professor Rontgen's discovery being ranked in popular estimation with palmistry, magic lantern entertainments, and sleight of hand performances. There is more than one establishment already where one has only to pay a fee ranging from sixpence to a guinea to have any part of his or her skeleton "photographed." But the X-Rays deserve a better fate than this. From time to time fragmentary accounts of sporadic experiments at London hospitals have been published, but at King's College Hospital, the home of the all-conquering antiseptic surgery, the new photography has for some time been used as an auxiliary in clinical work. By special permission of the Warden, the Rev. N. Bromley, a representative was enabled to spend several hours in the hospital at a time, when he was fortunate to find the Surgical Registrar actively engaged with his apparatus, and some account of what he saw will doubtless be read with interest.

Since it became known that the X-rays were utilised at King's, the number of persons who have called with needles and other foreign bodies in hands and feet is remarkable. Nothing, of course, can be easier than to secure a negative showing the shadow of —say—a needle in the extremities. An exposure of one minute suffices for the hand, and of three minutes for the foot. In a simple case it is not even necessary to take a photograph—look at the hand by means of the cryptoscope answers every purpose. But if it be thought advisable to take a photograph, the developing only requires a very short time. In the bath the ordinary photograph of the part first appears then the too, too solid flesh disappears, and ultimately beneath one's gaze the bones or foreign bodies stand out in strong white relief. With a photograph beside him the surgeon operates with the minimum expenditure of time and with the least possible use of the knife. The value of the invention has been illustrated in the case, inter alia, of a dislocated thumb, the negative showing that had the thumb been longer neglected it would have become useless.

To the ignorant the unknown is always terrible, and the mere process of photographing, with the glowing green glass and the flying electric sparks, was too much for one female patient in our representative's presence, and she sobbed and shook as though about to undergo a major operation; and it was only with difficulty and the exercise of patience that she could be induced to place her needle ridden hand in the proper position.

But, as has been said, dealing with hands or feet is comparatively simple. It is the more complex cases that are the more interesting. One of these at which our representative "assisted" was that of an old man with a painful hip. He had met with an accident, and was convinced that he was suffering from dislocation improperly treated. The surgeon at once diagnosed the complaint or what is commonly called rheumatic gout, but to satisfy the sufferer the joint was photographed. Laid on his back on a couch, with the plate underneath the affected part, it called for little or no effort to stay still in one position for 20 minutes. That lenght of exposure was deemed necessary as the subject was a big man, and the X rays had to penetrate a considerable thickness of flesh. It may be remarked in passing that one of the difficulties of the process is to know the exact amount of exposure required. If the plate be exposed too long, the rays go through bones and all, and the result is chaos and old night. In the case under review, precisely the right exposure was allowed, and an excellent negative obtained, which conclusively corroborated the diagnosis. Nothing remained for the sufferer, therefore, but to possess his soul in patience, and to grin and bear his pain; but he had, at any rate, the slight consolation of knowing ten minutes after the photograph had been taken that there was no ground for his previous fears. This and other consultations took place in a room, which serves the double purpose of studio and dark room, but while our representative remained at the hospital a number of case, were taken in the wards.

The whole apparatus, which consists of the all-important Crookes's tube (of the type specially designed by Mr. Herbert Jackson, of King's College) and a vice in which to hold it, the acumulator, the induction coil, and the plates, weighs under 2cwt., and is wheeled to the bedside on an indiarubber tyred trolly, everything being got ready in a few seconds. The process causes very little disturbance in the wards. The noise of the coil, with its hammer beating and miniature thunder, is inconsiderable, and the whole operation evidently affords an agreeable break to the monotony of ward life. The first case in the wards was that of a boy who had just come into Hospital with a swollen knee. Some months previously the upper part of his femur had been wired for ununited frature. His leg was, therefore, photographed twice on whole plates, and the negatives on being joined showed the whole limb from thigh to shin, wires and all. The little fellow was told to keep his leg still, and for that reason was unable to control violent involuntary twitchings, so it was necessary to rest a hand on his leg. However, slight twitchings or similar movements do not materially interfere with the result of the new photography, and hence its superiority to the old, which those who have had their counterfeit presentments taken what time their heads were fixed in a "rest" will appreciate. The next case was that of a woman with a needle in her foot, and such nurses as had not hitherto seen the process clustered round the bedside. The patient suffered (like Mr. Rhodes according to Mr. Chamberlain) from the last infirmity of noble minds, but from no other sensation, and she was evidently an object of envy in the minds of all the other patients in the ward who had not from the X-rayist's point of view interesting complaints. The apparatus was then conveyed by lift to another floor where some difficulty was caused as the patient possessed, in Mr. James Russell Lowell's words "the pectoral proportions of a Juno," or shall we say an amount of adipose tissue that only an operatic soprano could rival? But with 20 minute's exposure a triumphant photograph of the whole of the shoulder joint was obtained. One more patient was visited, a man suffering from the results of an accident recently reported in all the papers. It was now thought desirable to see what progress he was making. The plate in its box (the whole being under one inch in thickness) was adroitly placed under the patient's thigh, without in the slightest moving the injured parts, and the photograph was taken through splints and all. The importance of being able to report progress or otherwise through splints must be obvious. The only drawback in such cases is the presence of the metal pins joining a rectangular splint. Such then, is a sample of what our representative was privileged to see.

Lord Salisbury's hand, with its tendency to gout, shown at the soiree of the Royal Society, was interesting, but that pales besides a photograph of a hip or elbow joint after operation. To those ignorant of anatomy the photographs taken at the hospital would not be so interesting as, say, the photograph of the contents of a purse in one's pocket, or of a foot taken through a fashionable boot, but to students the former have an abiding value. So the vocal gymnastics of a prima donna may prove more attractive to the groundlings (not necessarily to the gods) than the strains of Gotterdammerung. The influence of the X-rays on the surgery of the future is at present inestimable. Vast progress has already been made, and it only remains for the process to be still further simplified. Though the rays themselves are a mystery, their application is easy enough, although the manipulating requires skill which comes of pratice. In the meantime, it is very fascinating to watch, Cortez-like, the surgeon

With unwearied fingers drawing out
The lines of life from living knowledge hid.

THE HUMOURS OF THE CYCLE.

THE writer of an amusing article in "Blackwood's", for June enlarges on the revolution in favour of cycling which has recently taken place, so that the extraordinary spectacle may be witnessed of a bycycle tyre company being floated with a capital of £5,000,000. For the old aversion to the machine the writer holds cyclists themselves responsible, the majority of them, in his opinion, having taken an unholy delight in startling and exasperating foot passangers. But time rolled on, and a change came over the scene. The bike became the fashion, and as a more respectable class of riders took to the road, and the manners of the cyclist improved, the feeling of loathing gave place to toleration, and the writer no longer felt wholly out of charity with his fellow-being simply because he chose to bestride a bicycle. It came to him, however, as a new and surprising sensation when a passing cyclist suddenly jumped off his machine, and as he shook him warmly by the hand, he recognised a quendam cricketing ally:—"But why have you come down to this?" the writer presently inquired.

"Come down, you call it? Why, there's no exercise like it in the world, my dear fellow. It costs nothing to feed, and is always ready to go. You can ride it the whole year round, and in almost any weather. It saves a fortune in cabs, and keeps your liver going." The bicycle, we are told, is not an inanimate and insensate piece of machinery. It possesses all the instincts of a horse and is capable of recognising an intelligent and skilful rider. When incapably handled it can be as intractable as a jackass. A lady, not overmuch troubled by nerves, described to me what a shock it was to her wifely feelings, when, having persuaded her husband, who had been sedulously practising in the garden, to make his first public trial on the highroad, on turning a corner round which he had, of course, after the manner of husbands, preceded her, she saw nothing but his heels sticking up into the air out of a very deep ditch. There were fortunately no bones broken, and it is needless to say that it was entirely the fault of the machine, which had first shied across the road at the corner, then deliberately buck jumped and kicked, and, finally, having thrown the rider over its head into the ditch, had proceeded to sit down on the top of him. Indeed, if the gentleman's account is to be credited, that particular bicycle either had, for some days at all events, only one side to his mouth, or having at some period of its existence been ridden to the hounds, resented hammering along the hard high road, and not only attempted to jump the hedge and ditch into the adjoining field on every possible opportunity, but, being a high-couraged animal, invariably selected for the attempt that side of the road where the ditch was deepest and muddiest, and the hedge thickest and most prickly. Times there were, again, when that selfwilled machine would resolutely ignore all rules of the road, and, as if suddenly acquiescing in the rider's desire to avoid hugging the hedge, would persist in occupying the middle of the road, and either decline to give way to any passing vehicle or attempt to force a passage on the wrong side. Had it not been for the stronger mind of the lady-rider, who was a perfect mistress of her machine, the gentleman would have given up the struggle at a very early period of his cycling career. For, after narrowly shaving the wheels of the first vehicle he attempted to pass, he dismounted, and, pale in the face and trembling in every limb, announced his intention of going home. "Nonsense! Get up again and go on: you'll be all right presently," and the doubting Barak obeyed the edict of strong-minded Debborah, remounted, persevered, and in course of time became an accomplished cyclist.

Again, the writer met a man in the flesh not so very long ago who being of a sanguine temperament, after about a month's practice by day-light, conceived himself to be sufficiently advanced in the art to ride out to a dinner party on a summer evening. As a result of this mis-placed confidence, he appeared at the breakfast-table on the following morning with a wofully scratched face. He disclaimed having had any quarrel with the family cat, but accounted for his disfigurement by stating that his cycle had also dined out, and—to use plain language—had made a beast of itself. He had found it in the course of his return journey by no means in the helpless, but rather in the [illegible] stage of drunkenness, which had prompted it to perform sundry and more dangerous than amusing. After shying at its own shadow in the road and playing the fool generally, it suddenly elected to attempt to jump a thick hedge, with disastrous results. The owner subsequently sold the machine to a German, who cured it by homœopathy, and it is now a reformed character. Its successor, in imitation of Alcibiades, one day elected to throw itself down flat in front of a heavy van, and having been trampled upon by a dray-horse and run over by the wheels of the van, took a good deal of repairing. By-and-bye signs were not wanting that the war was to be carried into the writer's own country. In the first place, my small daughter (ætat. six), of whom it might at that advanced age be said with some truth that if her bodily presence was weak her pertinacity was by no means contemptible, received a letter from a fond bachelor uncle in Germany. Little dreaming of the heights to which it was possible for the young lady's ambition to soar, the rash man had inscribed the sentence, "Mind you write and tell me what present I am to bring you from Wisbaden." Here, indeed, was at once a problem to be solved and a situation to be envied—not merely an ordinary present from an ordinay uncle, but any present she liked to select from an uncle in foreign parts. The little girl we read of in moral tales would of course have written back to the effect that any present which "her own dear darling uncle" brought her would be equally acceptable, and a really well-brought-up and refined specimen girl of the nineteenth century would have chosen a German doll or a book. But the particular small atom who calls me father, being a very ordinary and unregenerate atom, had apparently only been waiting for an opportunity to exercise her freedom of choice. Both the writer and his wife, it seems, entertained exceedingly strong feelings on the subject of the bicycle, but by degrees the lady came to be persuaded that it was possible to be a good Christian and a cyclist at one and the sametime. She began to show an anxiety as to her husband's movements until she finally and boldly intimated to him that he might go anywhere and do anything provided he did not set foot in the back-garden. My recollection is that I really did mean to take a day out, but that something occurred to upset my plans, so that in the course of the afternoon I found myself not exactly in the forbidden ground, but in a room which commanded a view of it. "Curiosity, thy name is—" well it ought to be woman, but just on that one day it was man. It was impossible to resist the temptation. Like Eve, I fell; like peeping Tom, I looked and saw—my wife solemnly parading the lawn on a bicycle, supported by a lady on either side, while two or three other members of the sex were playing the part of appreciative spectators. I cannot exactly say that her progress was the poesy of motion, or that it was much more "elegant" and "swanlike" than Mr. Winkle's skating. Indeed, from the way that she wobbled from side to side and momentarily threatened to collapse into the arms of one or other of her supporters, I think that she must have had very much the same feelings about her machine as Mr. Winkle had about his skates. In self-defence the writer openly and unashamed takes to cycling. From that day (he says) I was possessed with a grim determination to learn the art at any cost. But, unlike the lady, I was oppressed by no feeling of false modesty, but rather gloried in my shame, and announced to all who cared to know it that I had made up my mind to ride a bicycle. I learnt on a principle of my own which I can confidently recommend to beginners. I was helped on to my machine by a groom at one end of a gravel path, and after being fairly started, ordered the man to let go, and struck out manfully for a bush which was at the farther end of the same path. The bush, which was thick and thornless, was at once my goal and my buffer, and I felt a proud man when for the first time I charged it violently.

Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet.

I argued to myself that a man who could ride thirty yards alone on Monday might hope to accomplish a mile on Tuesday, nor was I disappointed. When after some preliminary canters in the garden I ventured to take the road. I was so far advanced in the art that I neither felt myself impelled to throw myself into the hedge, as one man who had neglected to learn to dismount confessed that he was in early days fain to do whenever he met a cart. Nor again was I compelled to enlist the services of stray tramps and passers-by, which was the habit of another of my acquaintances who boldly sallied forth abroad at a period when he had mastered the science of dismounting but was absolutely unable to mount without assistance. Hitherto, I have met with no startling adventures. I have neither charged a windmill like Don Quixote or a traction engine like a more modern acquaintance . . . . and I have turned a deaf ear to the suggestion that I should purchase a second-hand Sociable.

A HERO AND HIS VALET.

IN the vast mass of Napoleonic literature there are few works so entertaining as the Memoirs of Constant, of which Messrs H. S. Nichols and Co., now publish for the first time a complete English translation, in four substantial volumes. Constant was in personal attendance for fifteen years upon the hero of Marengo and Austerlitz, following him to Italy, to Austria, to Germany, and even to Russia, where he was fortunate in escaping the fate that befel the great majority of those who took part in the mad expedition to Moscow. According to Constant he was on easy, not to say familiar, terms with the great man whom he had to shave every morning, and there is nothing improbable in the story, as the confidential relations between them subsisted for so long a period of time. Thus it was the author of these Memoirs incidentally heard of a good many things, even before they got to the ears of Ministers of State and other highly-placed personages. Constant professes unbounded admiration and affection for the Emperor, yet it is undeniable that some of the stories he tells are far from reflecting credit upon his Royal master. It might be argued, in fact, with some plausibility that the affection was feigned, for it is certain that at the period of the abdication at Fontainebleau or shortly before the valet got into serious disgrace. His own account of the affair is a strange one. According to him, the Emperor, being about to depart for Elba, presented him with a cheque for a hundred thousand francs, as a reward for faithful services. Having converted the cheque into gold, Constant declares that he buried his treasure in the garden of his private house. Shortly afterwards, Count Bertrand, in the course of auditing the accounts, found the sum missing, and suspected it had been stolen. The Emperor, on being appealed to, said he had no recollection of having given the money, and Constant, having been forced to disgorge was so indignant, he tells us, with his master that he refused to apply to be allowed to share his exile with him. The exact truth of the matter will never be known, but it seems probable that the valet received some sort of intimation that his services would no longer be required. It is hardly likely that the money, had it been honestly acquired, would have been buried in the earth, and still more unlikely that the Emperor, had he made a present of so large a sum, would have forgotten the circumstance so soon afterwards. It seems far more probable that Constant, like a good many more, endeavoured to enrich himself in the confusion, attendant upon his country's misfortunes.

It was through the Beauharnais family, into which Napoleon married when he took his first wife Josephine, that Constant owed his introduction to the Imperial Court. Constant was a Belgian by birth, but at the time he entered the service of Eugene, afterwards Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, Belgium had, through the successes of the Republican arms, been added to the French dominions. In course of time the young valet got an introduction to the Emperor, who seems to have taken a sort of fancy to him. Constant, although really a foreigner in France, became a thorough Frenchman and a Chauvinist Frenchman to boot. It never seems to have entered his head that the French could be beaten save by treachery, or that the expeditions brought about by the restless ambition of Buonaparte stood in any need of justification, either on the ground of statecraft or morality. He kept his ears open, however, and it is not difficult to infer from his pages how great was the weariness and exhaustion of the French nation after twenty years of almost incessant warfare. Nor was the feeling confined to the civilian class. Professional soldiers, Generals and others, had their eyes opened by the retreat from Moscow. "Hasn't he killed enough men?" Constant represents them as saying: "must we all perish?" Such complainings, he adds, were not made in secret, but were uttered so that all could hear, and they even reached the ears of Napoleon, who, however, could be deaf on occasions. Constant, who by no means confines himself to private and personal details of the Emperor's reign, gives a lively account of the state of things in France during the campaign of 1814, when the people almost welcomed their invaders. But by far the best descriptive part of the work is that which is concerned with the retreat from Moscow, in which the writer himself took part. Here is a passage from his account of the crossing of the Beresina.

While the artillery and baggage waggons were crossing, the weight proved too great for the bridge, which broke. It was then that the fatal backward movement was made which hurled back in awful fashion the vanguard upon the artillery in their rear. Another bridge, had been hastily constructed, as if it had been foreseen that the first would collapse, but the second was very narrow and without a parapet of any sort. However, it was better than nothing. At first it was hailed as a God-send. Yet what disasters now ensued! As by this sudden retrogression the catastrophe became known, those who had led the way were now last in the wild struggle to reach the other bridge, and it was urgently necessary that the artillery should get across first. Accordingly it dashed impetuously forward towards the only safe pathway that remained. It was literally over a road of crushed corpses that the gun carriages and other vehicles got to the bridge. Some gunners, more brutal than the rest, stabbled their horses with their bayonets if these refused to obey the whip. Thus several ammunition-waggons were left midway on the bridge owing to this shocking expedient. I said that the bridge had no parapet. Many who strove to cross fell into the river and were drowned among the floating ice-blocks. Others clung to the rotten rafters of the bridge, and being suspended above the abyss until their hands were crushed by the passing wheels, when they were forced to let go and perished miserably in the icy flood. Waggons laden with ammunition fell into the water with horses and drivers. Wretched women were seen holding up their children above the water as if to delay for a few seconds their fearful death.

How only a ragged remnant of the Grand Army ever got back to France, and how the man who was the sole cause of its disasters secretly returned post haste to Paris, is matter of history. Even the wretched valet was left to shift for himself, and his sufferings during the campaign appear to have been severe.

In the brief interval of peace vouchsafed to the French people during the Emperor's reign we catch glimpses of him in these pages in his home circle, at the theatre, and elsewhere. His intrigues are carefully set down, although the writer is careful to plead in extenuation that at least his august master conducted them with decorous secrecy. Evidently Constant more than believed the proverb which says that a sin which is hidden is half forgiven. An amusing instance is given of the Emperor's proneness to superstitious beliefs.

On learning these details, Napoleon felt certain that the wounded man was Prince Schwartzenberg. "He was a brave fellow," said he, "and I am sorry for him." Then, after a pause, "I am sure it is he; the warning has been verified. I have always thought that ball was an evil omen. It is plain now that it was to him the omen was addressed."

It was not so very plain, however, after all, for it turned out that the dead officer was not Prince Schwartzenburg, who was alive and well, but General Moreau, who had deserted to the Russians. Wherever one dips into these volumes, one finds entertaining matter. The translator has done his work fairly well, but he has a provoking habit of translating colloquial French into the very latest of latterday English slang. It is quite disconcerting, for instance, to find a French soldier saying that another has "a fine cheek" to come and take his potatoes, and another referring to a companion's new hat as a "swagger tile." How far slang can be translated from one language into another is a debatable question. There can be no doubt, however, that translations of which these are specimens are serious anachronisms.

SUMMER FASHIONS IN ENGLAND.

(BY A LADY.)

THERE is always one colour which dominates a season; this year it is green, of all shades, from the delicate tender tones seen in the opening leaves to the deeper shades of mature foliage. Lime and pale sea greens are great favourites; mignonette, sage, and olive have also their admirers, as well as the more divid emerald and grass greens, which require a certain amount of toning down with lace or light materials, through which they are seen to the most advantage. Blue and grey greens harmonise well with the Chine fabrics just now so greatly used, which have usually colourings in which blue, grey, and green are all more or less found. Yellow is, for evening wear especially, almost a rival of green, requiring, however, much more careful treatment, a greater study of individual colouring, and, usually, combination with white, to make it successful.

A new make of the increasingly popular grass-lawn is a mixture of linen and silk, and makes up very prettily over a bright coloured silk lining. The model is lined with emerald green silk, the bodice, yoke, waistband, and epaulettes being of silk covered with ecru-coloured lace, and the skirt plain, with full back folds. A fine soft make of cashmere is well worn; alpaca is, however, quite first favourite as far as materials are concerned; green, blue, grey, black, and white being the colours most patronised, and white satin covered with lace the chief trimming used. A plain full skirt of green alpaca has wide revers of white satin covered with creamy guipure (the design enhanced with fine steel beads), and fastened back from the full front of green and white silk by large cut steel buttons. Bows of green, white, and pink Chine ribbon trim the rush-green straw hat, clusters of pink roses and rosettes of black tulle making a good combination with the straw and ribbon. Black taffetas and green Surab, with jetted tulle, compose another stylish dress; the full bodice is veiled with tulle, the collar, waistband, and lining being of the colour; rose pink or brilliant cherry are also effective.

Linen coats and skirts in shades of cool grey, blue, and fawn are being made with vests of bright colour, covered with coarse open-work lace. Russian embroidery is also used for this purpose, and is very effective, the colours being repeated in the ribbons on the sailor hat. For country wear these coarse linen costumes are in good taste, and are dressy enough to wear at tennis, or other garden parties. A new blouse for tennis, cycling, or river wear is of Chine print, in blue, green, and pale lilac colouring, the colours so blended that they form a charming whole; it is made with a soft turn-down collar, not requiring starching, a front pleat with silver studs, bishop sleeves with wristbands and waistbelt of dark blue leather, with flap pocket for watch or money.

A garden party gown in brown grenadine, with an all-over pattern of mauve iris, is very fresh looking. Brown silk is used on the bodice and for the sleeves galon the exact colouring of the flowers and foliage edging the wide collar and silk side panel on the skirt. The hat is of coarse brown straw trimmed with pale green tulle and mauve iris, which stand erect in aigrette form on the left side of the crown. Rich jewelled embroideries are still employed for both dresses and capes, steel being introduced into many of them very successfully. The rage for sequins is nearly exhausted; they are becoming so hopelessly vulgarised, and brightly coloured silks, embroidered in raised patterns, outlined with gold, silver, or steel, are better worn. Heavy makes of brocade in silk or satin are now frequently enriched with diamante patterns; or the plain material is literally embroidered with flower designs, lilies and roses, or heads of barley in tiny imitation diamonds. How far this barbaric style of glittering ornamentation is in good taste is an open question. It obtained in Paris long ago, and was then mentioned. Now the fashion is established here, and the effect, on black especially, is decidedly striking.

A beautiful ball gown, in a delicate shade of green satin, has the bodice draping and sleeves of crepe of the same shade; the sleeves are a mass of tiny frills, and look wonderfully soft and light. There are wide bands of emerald, turquoise, and gold passementerie above the elbows, the bodice braces, narrowing into the waist and widening out below it, being of the same, shoulder bows and straps of green velvet giving the finishing touches. The skirt is quite plain, the back fulness gathered under the passementerie-edged bodice. A pale blue satin ball gown is simplicity itself, but has a style of its own which merits notice. The decolletage is outlined with pale blue tulle, arranged in full folds which cross each other, the lower portion of the bodice, of beautiful silver embroidery, securing them in place. The full tulle sleeves have bands of embroidery above the elbows, and a frill of tulle below them. Round the hem of the skirt are three narrow frillings of tulle, each headed with a band of silver braid, a silver and blue feather aigrette being worn in the hair. White satin and embroidered silk lisse yellow roses on a very delicate blue ground, is an original-looking dress. The satin bodice is draped with the lisse, which is crossed over and kept in place by a blue diamond-buttoned waistband, below which are basque-like frills of lisse—the light material veils the skirt, and is fastened with a mass of yellow roses tied with pale blue satin ribbon low down on the skirt. On the right shoulder a similar bunch of roses, the lisse being simply bunched up on the left side and fastened with a large diamond crescent, the satin skirt beneath the lisse giving a shimmering effect which is very charming.

Capes widen and shorten as the season advances. Those which are too much abbreviated are the reverse of becoming, and dwarf even a tall woman, the effect being more of an abnormally large frill than a shoulder covering. A new and good model, in length just clearing the waist line, is of black and white lace, set on over each other, the foundation being of glace silk, with full neck ruffle of black and white lisse. Another new cape is of black and grey chine silk, made excessively full and unlined, the fulness being drawn together in frills; the ruffle is of grey and black lisse. Another full cape, drawn together in the same style, is of unlined black glace silk, the neck ruffle of black lisse having long ends in front. Lace opera cloaks, for Summer use, are novelties. They are made of black Spanish lace, and lined with bright coloured silk or satin, which shows through the lace. Deep pointed collars, or yokes, of jewelled embroidery add greatly to their appearance, ruffles of lace being set round the neck, down the fronts, and, to finish off, the full bishop sleeves, which are drawn in at the wrists. Dust cloaks are very full this season at the back and sides, and completely cover the gown, extra shoulder capes being a distinct feature. A good model is of grey alpaca, with epaulettes of pink silk, covered with ivory guipure, with a pleating of grey silk round the edge, the high collar finished off in the same manner. A fawn-coloured silk has a tabbed shoulder cape cut very full, with accordion-pleated green silk beneath the tabs, which are outlined with a narrow green galon, set on in three rows, the high collar of the cape being trimmed in the same manner.

Artificial flowers this year are almost perfect imitations, of real blooms. Preference is given to those which have an erect habit of growth, as they form more natural-looking aigrettes. The favourites are hyacinths in blue and pink tones, stocks in their charming colourings, giant mignonette, geraniums, (double blooms), carnations, and clover, which is admirably reproduced and almost defies detection. Poppies, too- are very fashionable, are cornflowers, with all kinds of grasses, many-shaded and of stiff growth. Some toques as are made entirely of flowers, others have the pinnacle crowns surrounded and hidden by flowers and leaves. The size of the bows of ribbon en the newest hats is really monstrous, and the fans of lace are becoming larger and larger. Crinoline straw is revived, both for bonnets and hats. A pretty example of the former has a lilac and white straw crown, trimmed with white and mauve-coloured lilac, with foliage, and bows of green and lilac chine ribbon at the back. This bonnet has a crinkled brim. Black or white drawn tulle is used for many of the large hats, the crowns being frilled with a band of horse-hair net thickly sequined round them, and the black or white ostrich plumes at the side fastened with huge rosettes of tulle with buckles of diamonds or steel. The all-red hat is an abomination, straw, ribbons, flowers being all of one prevailing colour, and that most trying to those past their childish days, and not always becoming even to youth. An elderly lady's bonnet, recently noticed, is quite large, and has the crown entirely covered with mauve lilac, which rises on one side into an aigrette; jetted black lace bows are set in front with lilac blooms showing between them, and rosettes of lace at the sides, with strings of black moire ribbon. The lace is of a light pattern, and the bonnet, while being a sufficient covering for the head, is light and summery-looking.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1896-97 up to 9th June are as follows:—

In the month of April 1896.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	49,67,510	75,55,490	1,25,23,000
Exports	17,83,726	18,21,415	36,05,141
Net Imports	31,83,784	57,34,075	89,17,859

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1896-97.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1896	3,87,235	17,40,660*	21,27,895

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1896	1,86,612	4,73,879†	6,60,491

* Of which Rs. 17,13,030 represent bullion received for British dollar coinage from the tenderers.

† Equivalent of 208,328 British dollars.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	400	10	1,010
Or per mile of Railway	34	23	1	58
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	10,292	7,330	57	17,679
Total for 23 weeks...	10,892	7,730	67	18,689
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	368	205	2	575
Per mile of ily do.	21	12	—	33
Total to corresponding date do.	10,050	10,705	63	20,818

Increase for the week.................................Rs. 435
Decrease to date......................................" 2,129

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total...	1,59,[illegible]	4,15,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,84,648
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,[illegible] Miles.	...	...	...	5,71,[illegible]

Increase ....Rs. 12,[illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE charming girl's head which Lord Leighton was painting as a wedding present for the Princess Maud, and which contained some of the last of his brush work, has been forwarded to Her Royal Highness since his death, by those who knew the purpose for which he designed it.

The dress goods to be sent up to Marlborough House for the approval of the Princess of Wales, with the view of their forming part of the wedding trousseau of Princess Maud, have been chosen, and will be soon on their way to Mr. Wanklyn, M. P., who in addition to having got the "order," will see the goods delivered.

A number of dentists in Vienna have formed a society, whose members are to be instructed in the art of pleasing conversation in order to beguile their victims during the horrible operation.

A well-known New York lady, and artist, has been at great pains to make a unique collection of teapots. She spent some years in Japan, and managed while there to accumulate more than a thousand teapots, of which no two had the same pattern.

At drawing-room teas the latest idea is to have iced asparagus and white wine upon the table. This is to propitiate the men who have strayed in, and to whom the length of a train, the sheen of brocade and glitter of diamonds, may not be all in all.

In Japan child-life is universally reverenced. The land is "a very paradise of babies." "I never saw people take so much delight in children," wrote Mrs Bishop. "It is most amusing, about six every morning, to see twelve or fourteen men sitting on a low wall, each with a child under two years in his arms, fondling and playing with it and showing off its physique and intelligence." To be a baby in Japan seems to be a privilege.

Among the many changes which have taken place within the last ten years in the manners and customs of the French, none is more striking than the gradual decay of the institution known as the dot. From statistics recently published, it appears that the dowries now given by French parents on the marriage of their children are becoming more slender. French parents are beginning to adopt our system of giving children away in marriage freely, without haggling over financial considerations.

The latest departure of the New Woman is in the direction of using men's trouserings for her coat-and-skirt costumes. I admit that it has a very smart appearance when very smartly worn. One I saw the other day was black with a pin stripe in white. The skirt was made without an inch of unnecessary fulness, and the coat, which was as plain as anything could be, opened over a tight-fitting black waistcoat spotted with white. Instead of collar and necktie, she wore one of the odd-fashioned stocks; and what her hat was, I had not time to notice. Small families are hardly the rule among the English "upper ten." The average is seven or eight. The Queen is the mother of nine and the Princess of Wales of six children. Lord Abergavenny is the father of ten, the Duke of Argyll of twelve, the Dowager Countess of Dudley is the mother of seven children, the Earl of Ellesmere boasts of eleven, the Earl of Inchiquin of fourteen, the Earl of Leicester of eighteen, and the Duke of Westminster of fifteen.

A lady, reduced in circumstances, has discovered for herself a calling which, if lugubrious seems to pay very well. Said she to a friend who asked how she was supporting herself:—"I am giving lessons in ceremonial mourning. You know, there are a great many people who are not up in the ways of polite society, but who are always anxious to do the correct thing in regard to all the outward observances. When they come to me I tell them exactly how long they should wear black for this or that relative, when they can with propriety lighten their mourning, how wide the border should be on their cards and stationery, and which invitations they may accept and which they ought to decline. Oh, I assure you I am doing very well, and number among my clients, not only a great many women, but a goodly percentage of men as well."

The son of Mr. George Gould is only a few weeks old, but he has already been provided for in the most ample and elegant manner. The bedding of this little millionaire's couch is something to see. The tiny sheets are made of linen so fine they could be drawn through a ring to fit the baby's finger. At the top is a dainty hem, footed by a row of hemstitching, another of real Valenciennes lace, another of hemstiching, more lace and more hemstiching. Never before was such exquisite finery tucked beneath a baby's chubby chin. The blankets are like a mass of soft, fluffy snow, and are bound with light blue taffeta, with rosettes of baby ribbon at the edges. The quilts are of baby-blue silk quilted by hand (everything in this millionaire baby's trousseau was made by hand), adorned with great bows of blue ribbon, painted with rosebuds. The pillow-casings match the sheets, and all is exquisitely lovely, but not so sanitary as might be wished.

Don't choose a husband because he is the handsomest man you know, and all the other girls are wild about him. Good looks are not, by any means, always the sign of a good heart. Don't choose him because he dresses well. That is his tailor's work, not his. Don't choose him because he dances well. You won't spend the rest of your life in a ballroom. Don't choose him just because he is rich. Riches have a trick of suddenly taking to themselves wings sometimes, and where will you be then if money was the only ground on which you married him? Don't choose him because he's the first man who ever asked you. You don't know that some other man may not appear later on who will suit you better in every respect and make you happier. Don't choose him because all your other friends are getting married, and people begin to ask you weather you mean to be an old maid. Better a happy old maid than a miserable wife, and that's what you will probably be if you choose your husband for reasons such as these. Choose him because he has a good temper and a kind heart. These out-last all the good looks the world, and are worth a thousand times more.

"There is quite a remarkable impulse just now among young women of culture and education to become hospital nurses," said the head surgeon of a big hospital. "The Countess of Airlie's daughter, Lady Griselda, some time ago joined an Edinburgh hospital as 'probationary nurse,' and only lately I have received quite thirty applications from ladies, some being clergymen's and doctors' daughters, two Girton ex-student, and several highly connected. Few applicants, though realise what a wearing life it is; several young ladies I've known have found the strain too much, and had to resign. Still, some ladies show wonderful aptitude. One we had seemed to possess nerves of iron—could witness the most trying operation. She has lately married a noted surgeon, and has taken a large house, as a kind of private hospital, where her husband's patients can be nursed by herself. Another, at this hospital now, a beautiful girl and quite young, is a born nurse. She has that restful, shooting manner and voice, and that intuitive way of anticipating an invalid's wishes that is so rare and so valuable. She is the niece of a nobleman, and has practically given up a life of luxury for one of alleviating pain. Her patients are kept well supplied with flowers and grapes from her father's hothouses, and whenever she has an hour free, her brougham comes for her and she goes of shopping and buying little luxuries for them. Many of her aristocratic friends call, too, and both the patients and the hospital boy benefit by their visits."

"Down with La Galanterie!" is the war-cry which has just resounded at a meeting of female champions of women's rights held in Paris. It may at once be explained that what the ladies objected to was that men should show a number of polite attentions to the fair sex, while persisting in withholding from it the complete independence to which as they maintained, it was entitled. One speaker put the whole question in a nutshell when she exclaimed, "Yes, after all, it is exasperating that man should overwhelm us with civility while they refuse us everything else." The excitement had arisen over a paper on the subject of women's rights, in which it was argued that among the Anglo-Saxon races the weaker sex would perhaps eventually get its due, but that the French woman would never succeed in emancipating herself as she was too sensible to "La Galanterie."

Peculiar and original (says the "Daily Telegraph") were the conditions under which a wedding has been carried out at Robinson. The bride, the proprietess of a restaurant, is forty-six years of age, had been divorced, and was about to unite in matrimony with a young man of twenty-two, who bears the same name as herself. At the unusual hour of eight in the evening the procession wended its way to the Mayor's office. The bridegroom led the cortege mounted on a camel borrowed for the occasion. But though the animal bore the gentle name of Fatma, and was held in check by two equerries, it contrived time after time to unseat its cavalier. In his wake came the local fiddler, who, perched on a donkey, cheered the bridal cortege with air of a wild and fantastic nature. Astride of patient mokes were also the happy bride and the chief guests. A carriage was reserved only for the former's mother-in-law, who is two years younger than her daughter—a fact which led that lady to observe that she did not see how she could possibly call her by the endearing term of "maman." The sight of this grotesque procession aroused much amusement among the villagers, many of whom turned out and escorted it with coloured lanterns, whilst others armed with fryingpans, kettles, and tin pots beat a wild tattoo.

The experimet of employing waitresses, instead of waiters, to serve tea to legislators and their lady friends on the Terrace at Westminster was duly inaugurated on the first day after the holidays. With a large number of members still absent from Westminster, it is early to pronounce a verdict upon the innovation, but a vast majority of those who patronise the favourite retreat seemed to be highly satisfied. A dozen female attendants sufficed to meet the requirements of the afternoon, and they looked most attractive, attired in their black dresses with white aprons, frilled shoulder straps, butterfly caps, cuffs, and turndown collars tied with black satin bows. "What with baths and barbers, and private dining-rooms, and tea on the terrace," exclaimed a legislator of long experience and much weight, "this place is rapidly becoming a cross between a club and a casino."

In an article in Longman's Magazine for June, "A. K. H. B." tells of aquaint old parson in Forfarshire who "was wont to say every Sunday, 'Lord have mercy on the Queen. And now that she has become an old woman, make her a new man.' I may venture to say that the individual interested in that very sincere petition thought it at extremely good one. It was better by far than when a bewildered youth, who had wholly forgotten the terms in which he was to utter the national prayers, after having named the Sovereign, stood a space in awful silence, the congregation all gaping; then in desperation burst forth, 'May she not be a wicked woman.' There was quite a different kind of Queen for whom in certain kirks the prayers were once omitted. The elders waited on the minister, and said that all the congregation desired that the unhappy person in question might be prayed for. And indeed it is inconceivable that any one who could pray for her husband should have had any difficulty in praying for any human being whatsoever. 'Oh, yes,' replied the minister, 'I'll pray for the Queen, if you wish it.' Accordingly, on the next Sunday, the expectant flock listened to if they did not quite join in the remarkable words, 'Lord, have mercy on the Queen. Pawrdon her numerous and highly awgravated seens.' Not quite such was the petition waited for."

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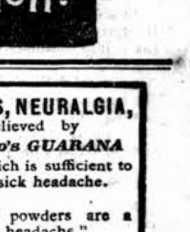

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